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No. 1509.

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KING'S COLLEGE, LONDON.—The THEOLOGICAL DEPARTMENT will RE-OPEN on FRIDAY, October 5. New Students must present themselves on the preceding Wednesday.

The following are the Subjects embraced in this Course:—The Articles of Religion, by Rev. R. W. Jelf, D.D. Principal.

Exegesis of the Old Testament, by Rev. A. N'Caal, D.D. Professor.

Exegesis of the New Testament, by Rev. R. C. French, M.A.

Pastoral Theology, by Rev. E. H. Plumptre, M.A. Professor.

Vocal Music, by John Hullah, Esq. Professor.

Public Reading, by Rev. A. S. Thelwall, M.A. Lecturer.

For full particulars respecting the admission of King's College Students to Holy Orders, and on all subjects connected with this department, apply to J. W. CURRIER, Esq. Secretary.

R. W. JELF, D.D. Principal.

KING'S COLLEGE, LONDON.—DEPARTMENT OF GENERAL LITERATURE AND SCIENCE.—The LECTURES will COMMENCE on WEDNESDAY, October 3, 1856.

The Classes in this department are adapted for those who pursue or intend to pursue the Civil Service of the Hon. East India Company, or to proceed to the Universities.

The following are the subjects of instruction:—

Divinity.—The Rev. the Principal; the Rev. E. H. Plumptre, M.A. Classical Literature.—The Rev. R. W. Jelf, D.D. Professor.

Mathematics.—Professor the Rev. T. G. Hall, M.A.; Lecturers, the Rev. T. A. Cook, M.A. and H. W. Watson, Esq. M.A.

English Literature.—Professor the Rev. J. S. Brewer.

Modern History.—Professor C. H. Pearson, M.A.

French.—Professor A. Mariette and M. Sievestre, Lecturer.

German.—Dr. Bernays.

Full information may be obtained by application to J. W. CURRIER, Esq. Secretary.

R. W. JELF, D.D. Principal.

KING'S COLLEGE, LONDON.—DEPARTMENT OF APPLIED SCIENCES, for instruction in Engineering, Architecture, and Manufacturing Art.—The LECTURES will COMMENCE on October 1, 1856.

The following are the subjects of instruction:—

Divinity.—The Rev. the Principal.

Mathematics.—Professor the Rev. T. G. Hall, M.A.; Lecturers, the Rev. T. A. Cook, M.A. and H. W. Watson, Esq. M.A.

Natural Philosophy.—Professor T. M. Goodeve, M.A.

Arts of Construction.—Professor W. Hosking, assisted by A. Mosely.

Manufacturing Art and Machinery.—Professor T. M. Goodeve, M.A.

Land Surveying and Levelling.—H. J. Castie, Esq.

Geometrical Drawing.—Professor T. Bradley.

Chemistry.—Theoretical and Practical.—Professor W. A. Miller, M.D. and Professor Blixson.

Geology and Mineralogy.—Professor Tennant, F.R.S.

Geography.—G. A. Henry, Esq. Secretary.

Full information may be obtained by application to J. W. CURRIER, Esq. Secretary.

R. W. JELF, D.D. Principal.

KING'S COLLEGE, LONDON.—MILITARY DEPARTMENT.—This department is intended for the benefit of those who may be expecting Commission in the Army or direct appointments in the Hon. East India Company's Service.

The course of instruction (costing 10l. 7s. per term) embraces—Latin, Ancient and Modern History, English History and Composition, Geography, French and German, Mathematics, Surveying and Reconnoitring, Plan Drawing, and Fortification.

The CLASSES will RE-OPEN on WEDNESDAY, October 3. The Candidates may be seen by Mr. J. W. CURRIER, Esq. Secretary of Military Science, or from J. W. CURRIER, Esq. Secretary.

R. W. JELF, D.D. Principal.

KING'S COLLEGE, LONDON.—MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.—The WINTER SESSION, 1856-57, will COMMENCE on WEDNESDAY, October 1, 1856, on which day all Students are expected to attend the Introductory Lecture, at Two o'clock.

The following Courses of Lectures will be given:—

Anatomy.—Professor Richard Partridge, F.R.S.

Physiology and General and Morbid Anatomy.—Professor Lionel S. Beale.

Chemistry.—Professor W. A. Miller, M.D. F.R.S.

Principles and Practice of Medicine.—Professor George Budd, M.D.

Principles and Practice of Surgery.—Professor William Ferguson, F.R.S.

KING'S COLLEGE HOSPITAL.

Physicians.—George Budd, M.D. F.R.S. } With care of In-patients
George Johnson, M.D. }
W. A. Miller, F.R.S. } With care of Out-patients
Lionel S. Beale, M.D. }
Lionel S. Beale, M.D. }
Physician for Diseases of Women and Children, and Physician-
Accoucher.—Arthur Power, M.D. F.R.S.
Assistant-Physicians.—Professor Lionel S. Beale, M.D. Conway
Francis, M.B.
W. Ferguson, F.R.S.
Surgeons.—Richard Partridge, F.R.S. } With care of In-patients
William Ferguson, F.R.S. }
Henry Lee, F.R.C.S. } With care of Out-patients
Assistant-Surgeons.—John Wood, F.R.C.S., John Whitaker
Bull

Surgeon-Dentist.—S. Cartwright, Jun.

The Hospital is visited daily. Clinical Lectures are given every week, both by the Physicians and by the Surgeons. The Physicians' Assistants and Clinical Clerks of the House Surgeons and Dressers, are selected by examination from the Students of the Hospital.

Scholarships.—New Students will have the privilege exclusively of contending, in October next, for two Warneford Scholarships, of 50l. per annum, for three years. The examination commences on the 30th of September next, in Divinity, Classics (subjects the same as for the Matriculation Examination this year at the University of London), Mathematics, History, and the Modern Languages.

One Scholarship of 40l. tenable for three years: one of 30l. and three of 20l. each, tenable for two years, will be filled up in April next, the subjects of the examination being exclusively medical.

Full particulars upon every subject may be obtained from Dr. GUY, Dean of the Department; or upon application to J. W. CURRIER, Esq. Secretary.

R. W. JELF, D.D. Principal.

EVENING LECTURES, at KING'S COLLEGE, LONDON.—On and MONDAY, October 27, King's College will be open, on five evenings in the week, from 7½ to 9½, for CLASSES in the HOLY SCRIPTURES, Greek, Latin, French, German, English Language and Composition, Modern History, Geography, Mathematics, Arithmetic, and Book-keeping; Landscape, Figure, and Model Drawing; Practical Mechanics; the Elements of Chemistry; and in the Principles and Practice of Commerce.

A Prospectus will be forwarded on application to J. W. CURRIER, Esq. King's College, London.

R. W. JELF, D.D. Principal.

MINERALOGY.—KING'S COLLEGE.

London.—Professor TENNANT, F.R.S., will commence a COURSE of TWENTY LECTURES on MINERALOGY, with a view to facilitate the study of GEOLOGY, and of the application of Mineral Substances in the ARTS. The Lectures will be illustrated by an extensive Collection of Specimens, and will begin on WEDNESDAY, October 3, at Nine o'clock A.M. They will be continued on each succeeding Wednesday and Friday, at the same hour. Fee, 2s. 6d.

R. W. JELF, D.D. Principal.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, LONDON.—FACULTY OF MEDICINE.

The Session for the Classes of this Faculty will COMMENCE on WEDNESDAY, October 1, when Prof. PARKES, M.D., will deliver an INTRODUCTORY LECTURE, at 3 o'clock, 'On Self-Training by the Medical Student.'

The Hospital Practice daily throughout the year, with Clinical Lectures by the Physicians and Surgeons; also Lectures on Ophthalmic Cases, and instruction in the Application of Bandages and Appliances.

Prospectuses may be obtained at the Office of the College.

WM. JENNER, M.D., Dean of the Faculty.

CHAS. C. ATKINSON, Secretary to the Council.

September 22, 1856.

METROPOLITAN SCHOOL OF SCIENCE.

APPLIED TO MINING AND THE ARTS.

Director.—Sir Frederick Smyth, Bart., D.C.L. M.A. F.R.S., &c.

During the Session 1856-57, which will commence on the 1st of October, the following COURSES of LECTURES and PRACTICAL DEMONSTRATIONS will be given:—

1. Chemistry, by A. W. Hofmann, LL.D. F.R.S., &c.

2. Metallurgy, by John Perry, M.D. F.R.S.

3. Natural History, by T. H. Huxley, F.R.S.

4. Mineralogy, by C. W. H. Smith, M.A.

5. Mining, by A. G. Ramsay, F.R.S.

6. Geology, by A. C. Harris, F.R.S.

7. Applied Mechanics, by Robert Willis, M.A. F.R.S.

8. Physics, by G. G. Stokes, M.A. F.R.S.

Instruction in Mechanical Drawing, by Mr. Binns.

The fee for Matriculation is 10s. (exclusive of the laboratory) is 30s. for two years, in one payment, or two annual payments of 15s.

Pupils are received in the Royal College of Chemistry (the laboratory of the School), under the direction of Dr. Hofmann, at a fee of 10s. for the term of three months. The same fee is charged in the Metallurgical Laboratory, under the direction of Dr. Perry.

Tickets for separate courses of lectures are issued at 2s. 6d. and 4s. each. Officers in the Queen's or the East India Company's Services, Acting Mining Agents, and Managers, may obtain tickets at half the usual charges.

Certificated Schoolmasters, Pupil-Teachers, and others engaged in education, are admitted to the lectures at reduced fees.

H. H. the Prince of Wales has granted two Exhibitions, and others have also been established.

For a prospectus and information apply at the Museum of Practical Geology, Jernyn-street, London.

TREHAM REEKS, Registrar.

DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND ART.

INSTRUCTION in ART may be obtained by Schoolmasters and Schoolmistresses of Day and other Public Schools, by Pupil-Teachers and the Public generally, at the Schools of Art established in the following places:—

Aberdeen	Glasgow	Norwich
Andover	Hereford	Nottingham
Bath	Leeds	Oxford
Belfast	Lancaster	Paisley
Basingstoke	Limerick	Penzance
Birkenhead	Liverpool	Plymouth
Birmingham	Ludlow	Potteries
Bristol	Manchester	Sheffield
Cardiff	Metropolitan Dis-	Southampton
Cardarvon	trict Schools	Swansea
Carmarthen	Spitalfields	Taivstock
Cheltenham	Westminster	Taunton
Chesham	Saint Thomas'	Truro
Cornwall	Charterhouse	Warrington
Cork	Finchley	Waterford
Coveuray	Finsbury	Wolverhampton
Dublin	Rotherhithe	Worcester
Dudley	Saint Martin's	Yarmouth
Dunfermline	Kennington	York
Durham	Lambeth	
Exeter	Newcastle-upon-	
	Tyne	

The NORMAL TRAINING SCHOOL for MASTERS will be hereafter conducted at Kensington, where Public Classes for Male and Female Pupils in advanced studies are also conducted.

Localities wishing to establish Schools or Public Schools to receive instruction, may ascertain the terms on which aid is given by the Department of Science and Art, by letters addressed to the Secretary at the Office of the Department, Grosvenor-road, Kensington Gore South, London.

NORMAN MACLEOD, Registrar.

THE MIDDLESEX HOSPITAL.—The WINTER SESSION OPEN on WEDNESDAY, October 1, with an Introductory Address, at Eight o'clock, p.m.

The Hospital contains upwards of 300 beds, of which 135 are for Surgical, and 165 for Medical cases. More than 1,500 Out-patients were attended during the past year.

Fee for eighteen months' Medical, and three years' Surgical, Practice, 50l.

For attendance on the Hospital Practice and Lectures received by the College of Surgeons and Apothecaries' Company, 75l. This sum may be paid by instalments of 20l. at the beginning of the First Session, 30l. at the beginning of the Second Session, and 15l. at the beginning of the Third Session.

For further information, or prospectuses, apply to Dr. Freer, the Dean of the School; to Mr. De Morgan, Treasurer to the School, at the Hospital; or to Mr. De Morgan, Secretary to the School, at the Resident Medical Officer; or to Mr. Shelden, the Secretary to the Hospital.

ROYAL SOCIETY OF EDINBURGH.—The MAKDOUGALL BRISBANE PRIZE will be awarded (as previously announced in this Journal) for the best BIOGRAPHICAL NOTICE of a SCOTSMAN EMINENT in SCIENCE.—The Essays to be sent to the Secretary of the Royal Society of Edinburgh, on or before the 1st of December next.

Sept. 26, 1856.

LONDON HOSPITAL MEDICAL and SURGICAL COLLEGE, MILLE END, 1856-57.

The next WINTER SESSION will COMMENCE on WEDNESDAY, October 1, 1856, when the INTRODUCTORY LECTURE will be delivered by Professor BENTLEY, at 3 p.m.

Perpetual Fee, qualifying for the Examinations at the London University, Royal College of Surgeons, and Apothecaries' Hall, 54 Guineas, payable in two instalments of 25 Guineas each, at the commencement of the first two Sessions of attendance.

Perpetual Fee to the Lectures alone, 50s.

Students can make special entries to Lectures or Hospital practice.

Further particulars and Prospectuses can be had on application to Mr. Wans, (Hon. Secretary), 1, Broad-street-buildings; or at the College.

NEW GOVERNMENT OFFICES.—The Commissioners of Her Majesty's Works and Public Buildings GIVE NOTICE that they are prepared to receive DESIGNS from Architects of all Countries, for a scheme for the concentration of the principal Government Offices, on a site lying between Whitehall and the new Palace at Westminster; and also Designs for two Buildings, which Her Majesty's Government have determined to erect forthwith, as parts of such general scheme, one for the Department of the Secretariat of State for Foreign Affairs, the other for the Secretary of State for War.

Plans of the ground, together with a statement of the Premiums and other particulars, will be forwarded to Architects, on application, by letter, addressed to me at this Office after the 30th inst.

ALFRED AUSTIN, Secretary.

Office of Works, Whitehall, 20th Sept. 1856.

WELLINGTON MONUMENT.—The Commissioners of Her Majesty's Works and Public Buildings GIVE NOTICE that it is the intention of Her Majesty's Government to erect a MONUMENT in St. Paul's Cathedral, London, to the Memory of the late Duke of Wellington, and that the Commissioners are prepared to receive Designs for the same from Artists of all Countries.

A Drawing showing the Ground Plan of the Cathedral and the Site of the proposed Monument, together with a statement of the Premiums, and other particulars, will be forwarded to Artists on application by letter addressed to me at this Office.

ALFRED AUSTIN, Secretary.

Office of Her Majesty's Works and Public Buildings, Whitehall, London, Sept. 4, 1856.

ARUNDEL SOCIETY.—CRYSTAL PALACE.—Now Exhibiting, in the Aisle of the Central Transept, adjoining the Italian Court.

Mr. W. O. WILLIAMS'S TRACINGS from the original Frescoes by Giotto, at Padua.

Also, an entire set of the FAC-SIMILES of ANCIENT IVORY CARVING, published by the Society.

Priced Catalogues of the Fac-similes, and 'Descriptive Notices' of the Society's Collections, with a Prospectus annexed, may be obtained in the News Room, Crystal Palace.

Office of the Arundel Society, JOHN NORTON, Secretary.

24, Old Bond-street.

PREPARATION for the UNIVERSITIES.

ARMY, &c.—A member of King's College, London, and formerly of Ch. Ch. Oxon., resident in Daywater, will receive into his family TWO FELLOWS. His experience in Turkish runs over a great number of years. Most satisfactory results have attended his efforts. References high.—Address OXONISIA, Post Office, Nottingham.

THE INSTITUTE for GOVERNMENTESSES.

Under distinguished Patronage, 2 NEW BOND-STREET, opposite the Clarendon, conducted by MRS. HOPKINS, to whom the Nobility, Gentry, and Schools requiring efficient English and Foreign Governmentes, Co. Principals and Professors are invited to apply. Her thorough knowledge of the principal Continental Languages (acquired abroad) enables her especially to form a correct estimate of the competency of instructors.

THE GOVERNESSES' INSTITUTION, 34, Soho-square.—Mrs. WAGHORN, who has resided many years abroad, respectfully invites the attention of the Nobility, Gentry, and Principals of Schools to her Register of English and Foreign GOVERNESSES, TEACHERS, COMPANIONS, TUTORS, and PROFESSORS. School Property transferred, and Pupils introduced in England, France, and Germany. No charge to Principals.

THE MESMERIC INFIRMARY is in active operation at 36, Weymouth-street, Portland-place. Subscription will be thankfully received, and orders to be made payable to H. J. FRADELLE, Secretary.

NUMISMATIC NOTICE.—MR. CURT, of London, Antiquary, Professor of Numismatics, &c., has announced his RETURN all applications, and CHANGE OF RESIDENCE.—Address 125, Great Portland-street.

At home daily till 6 p.m.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL, SYDNEY.—The Legislature and Government of New South Wales, having founded a Grammar School in the City of Sydney, have applied to Professor Hadden, M.A. University College, London; Professor Jowett, M.A. Balliol College, Oxford; Principal—Hornby, M.A. University of Durham; W. Hopkins, Esq. M.A. University of Cambridge; and Sir Charles Nicholson, President of the University of Sydney, to act as a Committee for the selection of a HEAD MASTER, a MATHEMATICAL MASTER, and TWO ASSISTANT MASTERS for the Institution.

Information as to the duties to be performed, and the terms under which the appointments are to be made, may be obtained at University College, London, in Gower-street; Charles A. Hadden, Esq., at Balliol College, Oxford; or at Sir Charles Nicholson's residence, 10, Grosvenor-street, London. Applications, must be forwarded, on or before Monday the 30th of October.

CHARLES HADDEN, Secy.

NEWSPAPER

ST. JOHN'S WOOD COLLEGE for LADIES,
in CLIFTON ROAD, CARLTON HILL.
MICHAELMAS TERM for the Senior Department will
commence October the 2nd, and the Junior School on the 1st. The Classes
are select, and attended by the following Professors.

Arithmetic and Algebra—J. P. Huxford, Esq.
Astronomy and the Use of the Globe—Prof. Watson.
English—J. Smart, Esq.
French—M. De Loine.
Geography—Dr. Hausmann.
German—Dr. Hausmann.
History—Dr. Hausmann.
Natural Sciences—Prof. Watson.
Dancing—Miss Lennox (niece to Madame Michau).
Drawing—Valentine Bartholomew, Esq.
Pianoforte—Ignace Giletti, Esq.
A few Resident Pupils received.

WHITTINGTON CLUB.—The first "DRAWING ROOM" of the Club will take place at the **PREMISES OF THE CLUB** on **TUESDAY** Evening, Sept. 30. To commence at 8 o'clock. Full particulars may be obtained at the Office, 303, Strand.

HENRY V. BRACE, Secretary.

LADIES' COLLEGE, 47, Bedford-square.—
The MICHAELMAS TERM will commence for the
COLLEGE, on MONDAY, the 1st of OCTOBER, for the
SCHOOL, on THURSDAY, the 3rd of OCTOBER.—Particulars
may be had on application at the College.
J. MARTINEAU, Hon. Sec.

THE MIDDLE SCHOOL, PECKHAM,
SURREY, is adapted for First-class MERCANTILE IN-
STRUCTION, and supported by leading firms in London and the
Provinces. Every branch of Education is possible, well grounded in
English, made to write a hand fit for business, and taught to be
quick at Accounts. Further study is also liberally provided for.
Youths are specially trained for the requirements of the Civil
Service, or to pass the Examinations proposed by the Society of
Aris.

A few Boarders are received, and several hours' a week extra
instruction afforded. The charges are moderate, including all
those charges which often make the real very different from the
apparent cost of education.

Omnibuses for the different parts of the City pass the door of the
Middle School at frequent intervals. Prospectuses may be had
from the Principal, J. YEATS, F.R.G.S.

PESTALOZZIAN SCHOOL, WORKSOP,
NOTTS. Founded in 1854.

In this Establishment the arrangements are of a superior order,
and Young Gentlemen are carefully educated and prepared for the
Universities and Military Colleges, Mercantile and Engineering
Pursuits.

There are ten Resident Masters—five English and five Foreign
gentlemen. French and German are spoken during the time of
recreation, and the Pupils enjoy the advantages of first-rate
English and Continental Schools.

The Course of Instruction includes: Classics and Modern Lan-
guages—Mathematics, Pure and Mixed—Drawing, Painting, and
Perspective—Mechanical Drawing, Surveying, and Levelling—
Geography, History, and Biography, given in English, French, or
German—Natural Sciences, embracing Chemistry, Theoretical
and Practical, Botany, Mineralogy, Geology, Anatomy, Natural
Philosophy, Astronomy and the Use of the Globes—Music and
Singing—Gymnastics and the Mechanical Arts.

All the above Branches are taught with individual charges.
There are Collections of Minerals, Plants, Birds, and Anatomical
Specimens to illustrate the Lessons, a Library for the Pupils,
and the Laboratory and Workshop are complete in every respect.
The School is in a most favourable situation; and for exercise
and recreation there are extensive Playgrounds and a covered
Gymnasium.

The town of Worksop is famed for its cleanliness and salubrity,
and the splendid Parks surrounding have a wide celebrity.
The Quarter begins on the 28th of September.
Prospectuses and further particulars may be obtained at the
School.
J. L. ELLENBERGER, Principal.

KENSINGTON HALL COLLEGIATE

INSTITUTION for LADIES, North End, Fulham.

Lady Superintendent—Mrs. JOHNSON.
Director of Education—Mr. JOHNSON.
The object of this Institution is to provide Resident Pupils with a
complete and systematic course of education and instruction, and
upon a plan that combines the advantages of a School and a Col-
lege; with more than usual attention to individual peculiarities,
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The Lecture arrangements include full and comprehensive
Courses of English Literature, Mental Philosophy, Natural His-
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INSTITUTION at BERLIN has made arrangements for
the reception of BRITISH BOARDERS; and it is her definite
object to open to them those advantages of social intercourse, and
of the highest literary and artistic development which Berlin pre-
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of North German Protestant culture. Terms from 60l. to 75l. per
annum.—For further particulars address to HER WIFE, Esq.,
Edinburgh, care of Messrs. Williams & Norgate, Henrietta-street,
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and GERMAN PROTESTANT SCHOOL, for the Educa-
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Conducted by M. G. AOKER, Rue des Sols, 32.
All the comforts of a cheerful and friendly home are combined
with the most careful and regular instruction in every branch of
a good solid Education. Terms, 50l. per annum. Reference may
be obtained of M. le Pasteur Becker, Chaplain to H.M. the King
of the Belgians; John Monckton, Esq., Town Clerk, Maidstone,
Kent; Thomas Boorman, Esq., Kingston, Surrey.

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mercial ACADEMY, St. Mary's, Colchester.—Wanted
Immediately, or after Christmas next, are VACAN-
CIES for Two or Three Gentlemen of experience in Education,
qualified to conduct the Commercial Department, and to take
part in the general management of the Pupils. Salary 50l. per
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in attendance of the very highest order.—For Prospectuses and
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PRIVATE TUTOR.—A Graduate of London

University is desirous of ENGAGING himself AS TUTOR
(for a few hours daily) TO A PRIVATE FAMILY, resident in
or near London.—Address R.A., Finsbury Post-office, Norfolk.

HOME EDUCATION, where the regularity
of a School is combined with the affectionate comfort of a
Family, is OFFERED by a Gentleman, of many years ex-
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LADIES. The first Masters are in attendance. Inclusive terms,
from 180l. to 250l. per annum.—For particulars apply to Mr.
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ISLE OF WIGHT.—A Literary Gentleman, re-
sident four miles from Ryde, is highly connected, and
of great experience in tuition, RECEIVES FIVE PUPILS, from
10 to 16. Terms, 80 to 100 Guineas. The advantages offered are—a
climate of unequalled salubrity, a gentlemanly home, and an
amount of individual attention not attainable in larger establish-
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TO PARENTS and GUARDIANS.—Some
VACANCIES having unexpectedly occurred in a first-class
LADIES' SCHOOL in North Yorkshire, a few Pupils would be
received on highly advantageous terms. The Daughters of Clergymen
preferred.—Address K. L., care of Bell & Dalgly, 195, Fleet-
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BOND-STREET.—GERMAN, ITALIAN,
FRENCH, select and separate CLASSES for Ladies and
Gentlemen (limited number) and PRIVATE LESSONS.
Pupils may study Two Languages in the same Lesson, or alterna-
tely, without any addition to their terms, at their, or at Dr.
ALTSCHUL'S own house, 9, Old Bond-street, Piccadilly.

DR. ALTSCHUL, Examiner, Royal College
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His method being PRACTICAL, the above Languages are
always spoken in his PRIVATE LESSONS and CLASSES.—9,
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GERMAN LANGUAGE.—DR. HAUSMANN,
formerly of Lombard-street, continues to ATTEND FAMILI-
LIES and SCHOOLS, and to receive PUPILS at 4, Old Jewry,
City.—Dr. H. Lectures on Geography and History, and does Trans-
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or 4 Old Jewry, City.

FRENCH.—17, KING WILLIAM-STREET, CITY.
—MARIOT DE BEAUVOISIN'S ROOMS.—Oral and
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Lessons.—Classes for Ladies.—For particulars respecting terms,
hours of attendance, &c. see the Prospectus.
N. B. Mons. E. de la Fontaine, The Principle of the French
Verbs in a few hours (price 1s.), is published by Edinham Wilson,
Royal Exchange; and Law, 131, Fleet-street.

LANGUAGES and DRAWING.—The
French, German, Italian, Spanish, Classics, Drawing, &c.
are TAUGHT by a society of English and Foreign Professors, on
the Hamiltonian System. "This system is one of the most useful
and important discoveries of the age."—Edinburgh Gazette. "A
pupil can acquire more in five or six weeks on this system than in
two years on the old."—Westminster Review. Mr. ROSENTHAL,
Director, 355, Oxford-street, near the Pantheon.

SCHOOLS ATTENDED.

CAMDEN HALL, CAMDEN TOWN.—
FRENCH and GERMAN CONVERSATION.—Instruc-
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CHO, from Paris.—By the method peculiar to Mons. M., which
does not require any particular Grammar or other Book, the
Student finds himself compelled to speak, and an elegant delivery
of Speech, with a correct Pronunciation, is acquired in an in-
credible short space of time, while particular care is taken to render
the Conversation and Arguments most pleasing and instructive.
References can be given to Families of distinction, or to Pupils
who have learned to converse.

MUSICAL LIBRARY.—Subscription to the
Universal Circular Musical Library, Two Guineas per
Annum. Subscribers annually presented with one Guinea's worth
of Music.—"Unrivalled for the variety and quality of its con-
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—Household Words. "We deeply regret the want of such an establish-
ment such as this."—Observer. Prospectus on application to G.
SCHUMANN & Co., Importers of Foreign Music and Pub-
lishers, 85, Newmarket-road, London.

* * * The Catalogue is so arranged and classified as to render it
most desirable for every lover of music.
MUSIC.—Mr. W. SCHNEGELSBERG, from
Hamburg, writes to Music, to announce that he
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most commonly of Old numbers, bound up together, and from
their incompleteness, of little value. He deems it due to himself
to state, that these Advertisements are entirely unauthorized by
him, and wishes it to be understood that, according to present
arrangements, it will be impossible to complete copies palmed off
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Volume II. is now in type, and so large a portion of the MS. of
the third Volume in the printer's hands, that he can confidently
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MR. J. C. STEVENS begs to announce that he has received instructions from Messrs. STANISH & NOBLE, who are dissolving partnership, to SELL by AUCTION, at the Nurseries, Bagshot, Surrey, on the days mentioned below, a portion of their Stock, which includes about—

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The Plants in Pots and the American Plants will be sold on **MONDAY, October 13**, and four following days; and the Roses and other Plants on **MONDAY, November 17**, and four following days.

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JOHN VAN VOORST, 1, Paternoster-row.

LONDON, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1856.

REVIEWS

Thirty Years' View; or, a History of the Working of the American Government for Thirty Years, from 1820 to 1850. Chiefly taken from the Congress Debates, the Private Papers of General Jackson, and the Speeches of Ex-Senator Benton, with his Actual View of Men and Affairs. With Historical Notes and Illustrations, and some Notices of Eminent Deceased Contemporaries. By a Senator of Thirty Years. 2 vols. London and New York, Appleton & Co.

FIFTEEN hundred pages are here devoted to the history of thirty years. This is, on an average, fifty pages to every year, or nearly a page per week. History could hardly be told in a more minute fashion. The author has been moved to his undertaking by a desire of rendering justice to his fellow-labourers in the Republican cause, and of exhibiting to posterity the view of a commonwealth in motion. The Senator applauds the eulogium made by Chatham on the first actions of the Republic, but he has so mean an opinion of our great statesman as to express a belief that if he could have foreseen how splendidly the American colonists would accomplish their task he would have withheld his eulogy!

The author considers himself qualified for his work, because he has been speaking, living, acting, or looking on the history he describes. "I had," he says, "an inside view of the transactions of which the public only saw the outside, and of many of which the two sides were very different." The national pea, in fact, was under one thimble, when Jonathan, proud of his 'cuteness, pronounced it to be under another. The author, therefore, who "saw the secret springs and hidden machinery by which men and parties were to be moved," has addressed himself to the task of exhibiting the practical working of a State and Federal Government,—a duplicate form which he declares to be unprecedented, for the excellence of which he pledges his senatorial word, and for the permanence of which he is ready to make any sacrifice. Finally, he writes, as his Introduction informs us, in the spirit of Truth, "only giving that which is essential to the object of the work." This is a simple admission, for he has stated his object to be the demonstrating the progress and excellence of a Republican form of government; and he admits that he only gives so much of the truth as was essential to the end in view! That we may not do him any injustice, let us add, that he expressly states that when he speaks of himself as writing "in the spirit of truth," he means "not of unnecessary or irrelevant truth." But can any truth be called unnecessary to an historian? Are those truths irrelevant which are not in accordance with the author's object? No doubt, the Senator is ambitious, as he says, "to make a veracious work, reliable in its statements." We have truth, then, as far as it goes. Not the truth of the judge who weighs all depositions, but that of the deponent, who is sworn, indeed, to tell the whole truth, but who, nevertheless, keeps silent upon those which he considers unnecessary or irrelevant.

Bearing this in view, the work will be found useful to the student of history. It is written gravely and without passion, not lacking dignity, and often presenting originality of sentiment. On this side the Atlantic, readers will have less interest in the Senator's speeches, often made on subjects only of local importance, than in the sketches of character and the narrating of "inside history." The first of the

sketches is that of "John Taylor, of Caroline," a senator of the old school, though he did not add his contribution to the collective wisdom of the Republic till 1823.—

"I can hardly figure to myself the ideal of a republican statesman more perfect and complete than he was in reality:—plain and solid, a wise counsellor, a ready and vigorous debater, acute and comprehensive, ripe in all historical and political knowledge, innately republican—modest, courteous, benevolent, hospitable—a skilful, practical farmer, giving his time to his farm and his books, when not called by an emergency to the public service—and returning to his books and his farm when the emergency was over. His whole character was announced in his looks and deportment, and in his uniform (senatorial) dress—the coat, waistcoat, and pantaloons of the same 'London brown,' and in the cut of a former fashion—beaver hat with ample brim—fine white linen—and a gold-headed cane, carried not for show, but for use and support when walking and bending under the heaviness of years. He seemed to have been cast in the same mould with Mr. Macon, and it was pleasant to see them together, looking like two Grecian sages, and showing that regard for each other which every one felt for them both."

The idea of two Grecian sages in a suit of London brown, coat, waistcoat, and pantaloons, is something novel, but it is a fair specimen of the way in which our laborious author detects affinities. A member of the House of Commons in an *all-rounder*, peach-blossom gloves, and a cylinder coat, might be exceedingly eloquent; but we should hardly say of such that he looked like Demosthenes.

The uses and ends of duelling have never been more forcibly exposed and satirized than in the grave account here given of the combat between Mr. Clay and the Virginian Randolph. The former was the challenger,—the Virginian having spoken evil of him in the Senate. "Mr. Randolph's bullet struck the stump behind Mr. Clay, and Mr. Clay's knocked up the earth and gravel behind Mr. Randolph, and in a line with the level of his hips, both bullets having gone so true and close that it was a marvel how they missed." Each man put the other's life in peril, and yet the Virginian magnificently remarked, after the combat (in the second act of which, it is due to him to say, that he did not return Mr. Clay's fire),—"I would not have seen him fall mortally, or even doubtfully wounded, for all the land that is watered by the King of Floods and all his tributary streams!" Nevertheless, his bullet was within a hair's-breadth of slaying his adversary. When this solemnly absurd affair was over, Mr. Randolph "asked for the sealed paper he had given me, opened it, took out a check for 1,000 dollars, drawn in my favour, and with which I was requested to have him carried, if killed, to Virginia, and buried under his patrimonial oaks—not let him be buried at Washington, with an hundred backs after him. He took the gold from his left breeches pocket, and said to us (Hamilton, Tatnall, and I), 'Gentlemen, Clay's bad shooting shan't rob you of your seals. I am going to London, and will have them made for you; which he did, and most characteristically, so far as mine was concerned.' He went to the heralds' office in London and inquired for the Benton family, of which I had often told him there was none, as we only dated on that side from my grandfather in North Carolina. But the name was found, and with it a coat-of-arms—among the quarterings a lion rampant. That is the family, said he; and had the arms engraved on the seal, the same which I have since habitually worn; and added the motto, *Factis non verbis*: of which he was afterwards accustomed to say the *non* should be changed into *et*."

Among the writers who come under Mr. Benton's tomahawk there are few who are treated so mercifully as M. de Tocqueville. The Senator, while striking, speaks courteously, but his severity is nothing the less for being

accompanied by civility. The philosophic Frenchman has written impartially of America; he has not put aside all truths that are unnecessary for carrying out a particular object. He has considered the policy of America with respect to other nations, and the consequences of such policy to America itself, in something of the spirit of an umpire, who delivers an opinion irrespective of party. He has, consequently, dared to set down as "little" some matters which are accounted in the States as eminently glorious; and he has detected vices in a system which Mr. Benton, in his honest enthusiasm, dreams faultless. Of this writer, Mr. Benton thus speaks, honourably distinguishing him the while from others who are less politely spoken of:—

"M. de Tocqueville's disparagement of General Jackson, and his achievement, does not stop at him and his victory. It goes beyond both, and reaches the American people, their republican institutions, and the elective franchise: it represents the people as incapable of self-government—as led off by a little military glare to elect a man twice President who had not one qualification for the place, who was violent and mediocre, and whom the enlightened classes opposed: all most unjustly said, but still to pass for American history in Europe, and with some Americans at home. Regard for M. de Tocqueville is the cause of this correction of his errors: it is a piece of respect which I do not extend to the riffraff of European writers who come here to pick up the gossip of the highways, to sell it in Europe for American history, and to requite with defamation the hospitalities of our houses. He is not of that class: he is above it: he is evidently not intentionally unjust. But he is the victim of the company which he kept while among us; and his book must pay the penalty of the impositions practised upon him."

Among the portraits sketched in these volumes, that of the brilliant, meteoric, and eccentric Randolph is perhaps the most spirited. This eminent man had "never enjoyed during his life one day of perfect health." Continual pain affected both his temper and intellect, and Mr. Benton was naturally scrupulous in carrying challenges from a man subject to temporary aberrations of mind, "as any accident on the ground might seriously compromise the second." Randolph, of Roan Oak, was a duellist in his early and his latest years. During the middle term of life he seems to have been more practically wise. In connexion with the record of his death, in 1833, Mr. Benton thus speaks of him:—

"I once sounded him on the delicate point of his own opinion of himself:—of course when he was in a perfectly natural state, and when he had said something to permit an approach to such a subject. It was during his last visit to Washington, two winters before he died. It was in my room, in the gloom of the evening light, as the day was going out and the lamps not lit—no one present but ourselves—he reclining on a sofa, silent and thoughtful, speaking but seldom, and I only in reply, I heard him repeat, as if to himself, those lines from Johnson, (which in fact I had often heard from him before), on 'Senility and Imbecility,' which show us life under its most melancholy form:—

In life's last scenes what prodigies surprise,
Fears of the brave, and follies of the wise!
From Marlborough's eyes the streams of dotage flow,
And Swift expires, a driveller and a show.

When he had thus repeated these lines, which he did with deep feeling, and in slow and measured cadence, I deemed it excusable to make a remark of a kind which I had never ventured on before; and said: Mr. Randolph I have several times heard you repeat these lines, as if they could have an application to yourself, while no person can have less reason to fear the fate of Swift. I said this to sound him, and to see what he thought of himself. His answer was: 'I have lived in dread of insanity.' That answer was the opening of a sealed book—revealed

to me the source of much mental agony that I had seen him undergo."

Randolph was one of the large slaveholders of Virginia, but

"he was against slavery; and by his will, both manumitted and provided for the hundreds which he held. But he was against foreign interference with his rights, his feelings, or his duties; and never failed to resent and rebuke such interference. Thus, he was one of the most zealous of the opposers of the proposed Missouri restriction; and even voted against the divisional line of 'thirty-six thirty.' In the House, when the term 'slaveholder' would be reproachfully used, he would assume it, and refer to a member, not in the parliamentary phrase of colleague, but in the complimentary title of 'my fellow-slaveholder.' And, in London, when the consignees of his tobacco, and the slave factors of his father, urged him to liberate his slaves, he quieted their intrusive philanthropy, on the spot, by saying, 'Yes: you buy and set free to the amount of the money you have received from my father and his estate for these slaves, and I will set free an equal number.'"

In 1826, on the morning of the anniversary of the signing of the Declaration of Independence, just half a century previously, three of the fifty-six members of the Continental Congress of 1776 remained alive. On the evening of that same day only one survived, Charles Carroll. Six years subsequently, Carroll himself died, at a patriarchal age. In 1826, he was "a full score beyond the Psalmist's limit of manly life, and destined to a further lease of six good years." The following passage forms part of the "character" of this patriot, drawn slightly, but gracefully, by Mr. Benton:—

"All history tells of the throwing overboard of the tea in Boston harbour: it has not been equally attentive to the burning of the tea in Annapolis harbour. It was the summer of 1774 that the brigantine Peggy Stewart approached Annapolis with a cargo of the forbidden leaves on board. The people were in commotion at the news. It was an insult, and a defiance. Swift destruction was in preparation for the vessel: instant chastisement was in search of the owners. Terror seized them. They sent to Charles Carroll as the only man that could moderate the fury of the people, and save their persons and property from a sudden destruction. He told them there was but one way to save their persons, and that was to burn their vessel and cargo, instantly and in the sight of the people. It was done: and thus the flames consumed at Annapolis, what the waves had buried at Boston: and in both cases the spirit and the sacrifice was the same—opposition to taxation without representation, and destruction to its symbol."

No wonder that Walpole began to be nervous about the stocks,—saw no wit in Burke's jokes upon Gage,—and foretold that "America would certainly produce something very serious."

Mr. Benton, in one portion of his work, speaks of his being a gatherer-up of dry details, which he collects from documents and reproduces for the edification of his readers. Some of the details are, indeed, dry enough; but it is seldom that something worth the trouble cannot be squeezed out of the dryest. We may cite as an instance his narration touching the removal of the Cherokees from Georgia. This removal was carried into effect in the usual parliamentary way; but we learn from it that it was by the number of Northern senators who voted on this occasion that the area of slavery in Georgia was extended by converting Indian territory into slave soil!

As a labour of love, the portrait of General Jackson has had most pains bestowed upon it; Mr. Benton has worked with great art to place his sitter in the best possible position, to have the light fall on the most pleasant features, and to keep the little deformities and excrescences in the shade. After all, the result is not highly favourable,—that is, the picture is not that of a very amiable looking individual, although the power and manipulation of the artist are trace-

able in every line. The judgment conveyed in the words, "Jackson had his passions and violence,—they were for men and enemies,—not for women and children,"—does not create any reverence for the personage possessing such ordinary merits. But Mr. Benton feels a species of hero-worship for Jackson, and from the first day of their acquaintance he, with slight interruption, was, first his *valet*, then the lucky great man's champion. Mr. Benton did service in the former character.—

"The first time I spoke with him was at a (then) frontier town in Tennessee, when he was returning from a Southern visit, which brought him through the towns and camps of some of the Indian tribes. In pulling off his overcoat, I perceived on the white lining of the turning-down sleeve, a dark speck, which had life and motion. I brushed it off, and put the heel of my shoe upon it—little thinking that I was ever to brush away from him game of a very different kind. He smiled; and we began a conversation in which he very quickly revealed a leading trait of his character,—that of encouraging young men in their laudable pursuits. Getting my name and parentage, and learning my intended profession, he manifested a regard for me, said he had received hospitality at my father's house in North Carolina, gave me kind invitations to visit him; and expressed a belief that I would do well at the bar—generous words which had the effect of promoting what they undertook to foretell."

Mr. Benton's acceptable service was thus very well repaid; so well, indeed, that he scorns the idea of the word *ferocious* being applicable to such a man as Jackson, whose occasional ferocity is, nevertheless, matter of undeniable history.—

"There was a deep-seated vein of piety in him, unaffectedly showing itself in his reverence for divine worship, respect for the ministers of the gospel, their hospitable reception in his house, and constant encouragement of all the pious tendencies of Mrs. Jackson. And when they both afterwards became members of a church, it was the natural and regular result of their early and cherished feelings. He was gentle in his house, and alive to the tenderest emotions; and of this I can give an instance, greatly in contrast with his supposed character, and worth more than a long discourse in showing what that character really was. I arrived at his house one wet, chilly evening, in February, and came upon him in the twilight, sitting alone before the fire, a lamb and a child between his knees. He started a little, called a servant to remove the two innocents to another room, and explained to me how it was. The child had cried because the lamb was out in the cold, and begged him to bring it in—which he had done to please the child, his adopted son, then not two years old."

"The ferocious man does not do that," is Mr. Benton's comment on this passage;—but it only shows that the commentator is imperfectly acquainted with human nature. The Senator's picture of Mrs. Jackson is agreeably sketched.—

"Nothing could exceed his kindness and affection to Mrs. Jackson, always increasing in proportion as his elevation, and culminating fortunes, drew cruel attacks upon her. I knew her well, and that a more exemplary woman in all the relations of life,—wife, friend, neighbour, relative, mistress of slaves,—never lived, and never presented a more quiet, cheerful, and admirable management of her household. She had not education, but she had a heart, and a good one; and that was always leading her to do kind things in the kindest manner. She had the General's own warm heart, frank manners, and hospitable temper; and no two persons could have been better suited to each other, lived more happily together, or made a house more attractive to visitors. She had the faculty—a rare one—of retaining names and titles in a throng of visitors, addressing each one appropriately, and dispensing hospitality to all with a cordiality which enhanced its value. No bashful youth, or plain old man, whose modesty sat them down at the lower end of the table, could escape her cordial attention, any more than the titled gentlemen

on her right and left. Young persons were her delight, and she always had her house filled with them—clever young women and clever young men—all calling her affectionately, 'Aunt Rachel.' * * She died at the moment of the General's first election to the Presidency."

The above is a picture in the Lawrence style. The General's lady, however, has been daguerre-typed by Nolte, whose work was reviewed by us two years since [*Athen.* No. 1399]. Making due acknowledgment of the virtues of "Aunt Rachel," we will set Nolte's rough sketch in contrast with Mr. Benton's more artistic work. The scene is Jackson's home, after the victory at New Orleans.—

"After supper, we were treated to a most delicious *pas de deux* by the conqueror and his spouse, an emigrant of the lower classes, whom he had from a Georgian planter, and who explained, by her enormous corpulence, the French saying—'She shows how far the skin can be stretched.' To see these two figures—the General a long, haggard man, with limbs like a skeleton, and Madame la Générale a short, fat dumpling—bobbing opposite each other, like half-drunken Indians, to the wild melody of 'Possum up de Gum Tree,' and endeavouring to make a spring into the air, was very remarkable, and far more edifying a spectacle than any European ballet could possibly have furnished."

Such was the person of "Aunt Rachel," whose virtues doubtless gave her the dignity which was wanting in her figure. Mr. Benton praises the General's conjugal fidelity in such strange terms as to induce us to believe that he must either have derived his authority from "Hickory" himself or discovered it in the papers to which he has had access! The eulogy is so highly pitched as to induce a suspicion that faithfulness to a virtuous and corpulent wife is not among the numerous excellencies of domestic life in the States.

The ladies, nevertheless, are considered to possess great political power, and cases have occurred in which their influence has been employed to work in a particular direction upon their husbands. Thus, in the case of Senator White, of Tennessee:—

"In his advanced age he did the act which, with all old men, is an experiment; and, with most of them, an unlucky one. He married again: and this new wife having made an immense stride from the head of a boarding-house table to the head of a senator's table, could see no reason why she should not take one step more, and that comparatively short, and arrive at the head of the presidential table. This was before the presidential election of 1836. Mr. Van Buren was the generally accepted democratic candidate: he was foremost of all the candidates: and the man who is ahead of all the rest, on such occasions, is pretty sure to have a combination of all the rest against him. Mr. Van Buren was no exception to this rule. The whole Whig party wished to defeat him: that was a fair wish. Mr. Calhoun's party wished to defeat him: that was invidious; for they could not elect Mr. Calhoun by it. Many professing democrats wished to defeat him, though for the benefit of a Whig: and that was a movement towards the Whig camp—where most of them eventually arrived. All these parties combined, and worked in concert; and their line of operations was through the vanity of the victim's wife. They excited her vain hopes. And this modest, unambitious man, who had spent all his life in resisting office pressed upon him by his real friends, lost his power of resistance in his old age, and became a victim to the combination against him—which all saw, and deplored, except himself. As soon as he was committed, and beyond extrication, one of the co-operators against him, a Whig Member of Congress from Kentucky—a witty, sagacious man of good tact—in the exultation of his feelings wrote the news to a friend in his district, who, in a still higher state of exultation, sent it to the newspapers—thus: '*Judge White is on the track, running gaily, and won't come off; and if he would, his wife won't let him.*' This was the whole story, briefly and cheerily told."

The naval part of the history contained in these volumes is told with as little bias as could be expected, and with the necessary truths which Mr. Benton, confessedly, alone uses. When a British vessel attacks an American of superior force, the hearty courage of the first is called "arrogance," and the capture of American whalers is "piratical." The cruise of the Essex under Porter, and the onslaught made by that captain against our commercial vessels and others in the Pacific, is spiritedly narrated, with a characteristic suppression of the well-known incidents respecting the getting-away of a part of the crew of the Essex, after she struck to the British Capt. Hillyar. Even Mr. Benton acknowledges that Capt. Porter went home in the cartel (Essex Junior) *on parole*; and he then adds:—

"When within thirty miles of New York, Essex Junior was brought to by the British racee Saturn, Capt. Nash, who denied the right of Capt. Hillyar to allow the cartel, and ordered her to lie by him during the night. Capt. Porter put off in a whale-boat, and, though long chased, saved himself by the chance of a fog coming to the aid of hard rowing." If he had rowed back to Hillyar he would have added to his renown,—a renown which is very justly appreciated by Mr. Benton when he styles the bold sailor who earned it as "the Paul Jones of the 'second war of Independence,' with a more capacious and better regulated mind."

The author expresses his conviction that, in case of a naval war between the United States and any other country, the safest course for the former will be in the cruising system, whereby fast-sailing yet heavily-armed vessels may attack those of less force, escape from those of superior power, and walk away with merchantmen. Even this, however, does not always succeed. If the Essex, of between thirty and forty guns, could fight a successful action with the British ship Alert, of some twenty guns, the Constitution, superior in guns, men, and weight of metal, did not run away with Lambert and the Java. Let us hope, however, that the two flags will never again be seen in opposition to each other. They are almost the only banners of constitutional liberty that are now flying; and Freedom will shriek much louder than she did "when Kosciuszko fell," if they by their antagonism, help despotism to its ends.

We will add one other extract,—one showing what Mr. Benton calls the inside history of great events. It affords a curious specimen of how popular glory showered upon some Commander-in-Chief may really belong, as in the case below, to "James Magoffin," agent for the capture of countries on the most reasonable terms.—

"General Kearney was directed to lead an expedition to New Mexico, setting out from the western frontier of Missouri, and mainly composed of volunteers from that State; and to conquer the province. He did so, without firing a gun, and the only inquiry is, how it was done? how a province nine hundred miles distant, covered by a long range of mountain which could not well be turned, penetrable only by a defile which could not be forced, and defended by a numerous militia—could so easily be taken? This work does not write of military events, open to public history, but only of things less known, and to show how they were done; and in this point of view the easy and bloodless conquest of New Mexico, against such formidable obstacles, becomes an exception, and presents a proper problem for intimate historical solution. That solution is this: At the time of the fitting out that expedition there was a citizen of the United States, long resident in New Mexico, on a visit of business at Washington City—his name James Magoffin;—a man of mind, of will, of generous temper, patriotic, and rich. He knew every man in New Mexico and his character, and all the localities, and could be of infinite service to the invading force.

Mr. Benton proposed to him to go with it: he agreed. Mr. Benton took him to the President and Secretary at War, who gladly availed themselves of his agreement to go with General Kearney. He went: and approaching New Mexico, was sent ahead, with a staff officer—the officer charged with a mission, himself charged with his own plan: which was to operate upon Governor Armijo, and prevent his resistance to the entrance of the American troops. That was easily done. Armijo promised not to make a stand at the defile, after which the invaders would have no difficulty. But his second in command, Col. Archuletti, was determined to fight, and to defend that pass; and if he did, Armijo would have to do the same. It became indispensable to quiet Archuletti. He was of different mould from the Governor, and only accessible to a different class of considerations—those which addressed themselves to ambition. Magoffin knew the side on which to approach him. It so happened that General Kearney had set out to take the left bank of the Upper Del Norte—the eastern half of New Mexico—as part of Texas, leaving the western part untouched. Magoffin explained this to Archuletti, pointed to the western half of New Mexico as a derelict, not seized by the United States, and too far off to be protected by the central government; and recommended him to make a *pronunciamiento*, and take that half to himself. The idea suited the temper of Archuletti. He agreed not to fight, and General Kearney was informed there would be no resistance at the defile: and there was none. Some thousands of militia collected there (and which could have stopped a large army), retired without firing a gun, and without knowing why. Armijo fled, and General Kearney occupied his capital: and the conquest was complete and bloodless: and this was the secret of that facile success—heralded in the newspapers as a masterpiece of generalship, but not so reported by the general."

These passages will serve to show that if Mr. Benton has to acknowledge the dryness of details connected with bank and bankruptcy bills, opening of roads, fiscal duties, and similar matters, there is much in his volumes that will be found agreeable to the general reader. These volumes are an acceptable contribution to the history of the times in which the author lived; and though some of his sentiments (as coming from a Republican) may raise a smile on this side of the Atlantic, his zeal, industry, and intensity of purpose, will be readily acknowledged on both sides of the Ocean, which, henceforth, should be the only "division" between two kindred countries.

History of England.—[*Geschichte von England*]. By Reinhold Pauli. Vol. IV. Gotha.

IN our first notice of Dr. Pauli's 'History of England' [see *Athen.* No. 1426], we expressed a favourable opinion; and the impression we then entertained has been strengthened by the second volume. Dr. Pauli has not followed the footprints of modern writers, but has ascended to the witnesses of each period for testimony of the transactions he narrates, and he has performed his laborious task with fidelity and zeal.

No one who has given the subject serious consideration will hesitate to affirm that the History of England is not only defective, but erroneous; and if any proof of this allegation were required, it would be found in the fact, that whenever an original document is brought to light from the vaults of the Tower or elsewhere, it either elucidates previous statements or proves their entire falsity. This fact shows the importance of illustrating our annals by contemporary records.

Of the writers of the more ancient portion of English history Dr. Pauli alone has ventured into the unexplored regions of the archives of the realm, and dived into their inmost recesses: he knew that the true history of the people and their monarchs, as well as of the English constitution, was latent among the national records,

and that the basis on which he was to rear his fabric existed in the grim Keep of the Tower of London.

The historic monuments of England surpass those of every other country in Europe, both in antiquity and in importance. In all nations laws and diplomas are the materials for history least subject to suspicion, and constitute the highest class of evidence, and ought to be received with more confidence than the narrative of an historian. In the great majority of cases he is but the relator of what he has heard from others, and which he reports through the medium of his own prejudices. In the record and the statute either the sovereign or the nation speaks.

From the statements gathered from public muniments we derive a double advantage:—not only do they supply important facts, but reflections also, frequently more interesting than the facts themselves. The annalist devotes himself to positive transactions, calotyping their features without moral perspective or moral unity,—he gives but a cursory glance on the administrative government—he speaks of the event of battles and the reigns of kings, and gives us the effect without the cause. An ephemeral trifle, a prodigy or miracle, is detailed with more minuteness than an event which shakes the whole kingdom from one end of it to the other,—shadows are converted into substances, and substances reduced to shadows. He gives us no knowledge of the social condition of the people, of their wealth and poverty, their trade and learning; but the statute and the royal mandate speak of all; they tell us of crimes and their punishments, and of the pastimes, the dresses, the commerce, and the habits of all ranks, from the sovereign to the serf.

Tyrrill and Brady in the seventeenth, and Carte in the eighteenth century, made some steps in the same direction as Dr. Pauli, but they were deterred from proceeding far by the obstacles they found in their way. Neither Hume, nor Henry, nor Lingard, ever crossed the threshold of any of the public repositories or consulted authorities which they did not find in print. Even Mr. Hallam, whose office of a Record Commissioner would naturally have suggested to him the importance and necessity of making himself personally acquainted with the invaluable contents of those granaries of fact, never referred to a record in the national archives. We must, however, declare that we do not think it is the proper duty of an historian to bury himself as Dr. Pauli does, for months and years in dreary, comfortable localities, and submit to the drudgery of wading through dust and cobwebs, and even mildew and putrefaction, for the purpose of arriving at facts which ought to have been ready prepared for his hand. The historian ought not to have to unite the offices of brick-maker and architect—he ought not to be compelled to make the design, quarry out the stone, and build up the structure. It ought to be the work of Government to perform the labour of collecting and printing our historical monuments. It is neither generous nor dignified in so great a nation as England to leave this work to private Societies or the exertions of spirited individuals. How much better would it be to apply a little of that money which is annually wasted on the production of Parliamentary blue books, which are neither read nor cared for by one man in a million, to the publication of documents which are priceless! It is not that the nation has been niggardly in this respect; it has spent half a million upon the publication of its legal and historical monuments; and though a great deal of what it has done might have been better executed, yet we are thankful for the gift: what we have to com-

plain of is, that such works as the 'Fœdera' and the early Rolls of Chancery, and above all the 'Monumenta Historica Britannica,' should have been commenced and left unfinished. Sir John Romilly is now making a move, and if he have historical literature as much at heart as he is reported to have, he will not be satisfied until some or all of those most valuable publications are resumed. It is neither wise nor provident to permit our historical monuments, which are daily perishing, to be limited to a single copy, when the printing-press lies at our disposal.

Dr. Pauli speaks bitterly of our indifference to our ancient history, and he complains of the want of well-edited and trustworthy series of materials for such a work, as well as of the slight encouragements students find among us. "The preparative studies for a History of the English Middle Ages," he remarks, "are less ready to hand here than in any other country in Europe." In his Preface he says:—"In Germany, thank God! there is an earnest interest in all subjects calculated to drag to light the buried treasures of the past: there such labours meet with due encouragement. In England it is not so: there seems to be little or no interest in historical subjects for any period anterior to the Revolution." We do not assent to this statement. The most interesting and popular portions of our history,—the story of the Reformation and the story of the Civil War,—both lie beyond Dr. Pauli's time.

Dr. Pauli's present volume commences with the reign of Edward the First, and terminates with the end of that of Richard the Second. Then follows a dissertation upon the shipping, commerce, dress, customs, language and literature of the nation during that period. Not the least interesting is his chapter upon the Constitution of the English Parliament; the want of which in his previous volume was, we think, a defect. It is one which few Englishmen themselves understand; and it is not a little remarkable that the man who was especially selected by the late Record Commissioners to print the Parliamentary Records was either afraid of or incompetent to the task, and dismisses the subject in these remarkable words:—"The collection, of which this is the first volume, includes all the Records (?) which show the constituent parts of the ancient legislative and remedial assemblies of England, beginning with the reign of Edward the First,—the period when they first assumed a definite organization. Before this era, neither the principles nor the practice of the constitution can be ascertained with certainty; but, under the government of Edward, a settled and uniform usage may be discerned, from whence the Parliament received an organization nearly approaching to the form in which it now subsists." It was this opinion, perhaps, that misled Dr. Pauli, or at any rate induced him to postpone the subject until the present volume. Be that, however, as it may, his inquiry demonstrates to us that if he, a stranger and a foreigner, had been intrusted with such a responsible duty as that of preparing our Parliamentary antiquities for the press, he would have found ample materials for the history of the English Parliament antecedent to the reign of Edward the First.

Nothing better shows how Dr. Pauli has carried out his determination of resorting to all available sources, whether they be official records or contemporary annals, than a reference to his pages and a comparison of his notes and cited authorities with those of Hume, Henry, and Lingard. The principal chronicles which throw light upon the period embraced in his volume have, of course, been used by all writers on English History who have preceded him; but there are inestimable documents extant

which they either did not know of or else have neglected to use: these he has brought to light, or at any rate for the first time pressed into the service of the historian. Every page of his book exhibits some flower of history, which he has culled from one or other of the monastic gardens,—some gem which he has foraged out of the gloomy Keep of the Tower, or some important fact which he has rescued from a perishing manuscript. The reader may form some notion of Dr. Pauli's industry, when he is told that for the reign of Edward the First he has 1,440 different references to his authorities, while Henry has but 212, Lingard 254, and Hume 295.

In addition to his industry, Dr. Pauli exhibits profound critical skill, a calm spirit, and a warm, genial temper. He relates his facts truthfully from the original sources, often in the very words of the authority he employs: a mode of writing which makes his narrative appear both graphic and trustworthy.

Such a work as this should find a translator; it would assuredly find a public.

A "Bleak House" Narrative of Real Life; being a Faithful Detail of Facts connected with a Suit in the Irish Court of Chancery, from the Year 1826 to 1851. To which is added Letters on Chancery Reform, by J. P. Locke King, Esq. M.P. Elliot.

Mr. Locke King comes forward and says he has set his heart on Law Reform, and the confession does him honour. Many say the same:—combinations are made, but still the Law is not reformed. Where is the man who is not only to say it, but to do it?—the Hampden of the age? Who can recount the sufferings of the free-born, whom their national laws consign to the bondage of servitude as harsh as any on the Atlantic's western main? The 'Song of the Shirt' can find its accompaniment in the case before us, and in myriads of others unknown. The Author of this truly "Bleak" recital accounts for the state of things in the following manner:—

"I attribute the blame entirely to a system, which it almost transcends belief can be permitted to exist in a Christian country. A system which must surely be the execution of every just and upright man in the kingdom, admitting, as it does, of the infamous perversion of justice which must be an inevitable consequence of these long-protracted lawsuits. It would seem, indeed, as if the law was constructed especially for the advantage of the lawyers themselves, and not for the purpose of dispensing justice to the suitors, although the country has to pay enormous salaries to the Judges who preside over those courts, under the jurisdiction of which so much injustice is committed."

Here we find the law is made for a class, and that class its administrators; so the primary object ought to be to put beyond their reach the option of delay, and vest in the Judge the right and might of ordering celerity; but now, as matters stand, if the counsel show the least disposition to defer, he (having been one of themselves) at once yields, and the unhappy victims are re-consigned to their mental chains and gloom—perhaps to insanity. Now why should the public be the victims of a class? The Press resounds daily with just abuse of the despotism of Russia, the tyranny of Austria, the priest-dominion of Rome; but does not England harbour and sanction within her bosom an abuse more fearful than them all?—containing tortures as atrocious as any of those in the Spanish Inquisition in the darkest days, and stretching its victims on racks of five-and-twenty years in length, as in the case before us and myriads of others. We let another victim speak:—

"I watch, (he says), such men as you, like a martyr writhing at the stake, and look with wistful

eyes to see whether you bring any help in your hands, whether you are going to loose us from our plagues and torments at last, whether you are going, in fact, to do anything to put a stop to the cruel inflictions of Chancery iniquity, and to set free its helpless victims from its demoniacal agents. There is no other way of talking about this most flagitious and fearful Court by any of its victims that I ever heard. All that ever enter there leave hope and mercy behind. My unhappy family, at least, found the gates of mercy shut upon them, and the floodgates of iniquity and sorrow opened upon them from the hour they filed their bill. We, who know our own horrible and heartrending tale, cannot refrain from denouncing the acts of its myrmidons as the acts of fiends, and not of merely human miscreants. Alas! they have made me childless and destitute more than any banditti could have dared to have done. Yes, I am one who once sought justice at the hands of the High Court of Equity! *Risum, teneatis!* I put my children under its protection in an hour of sad and utter extremity, at a dark crisis, when all was at stake with us in this world, and it was a question of life and death with us—of house and home with us for ever. Never was there a more piteous, or simple, or righteous cause. Never was a decree pronounced more emphatically than that in our favour by the Judge, and never was inhuman villany more indignantly denounced by any Judge than in summing up against our base spoilers; but it was all in vain—*vox et præterea nihil*. We, however, for the moment set our anxious hearts at rest, and felt assured that we were now safe; that we were indeed at last under the protection of England's most august, powerful, and righteous tribunal. Alas! we did not dream that we were in the hands of a den of thieves; we did not dream that the high-sounding harangue of the Judge was but the signal to lead us to slaughter in the dens of their abominable chicanery (the Master's offices in fact), those dens where, in the language of Scripture, 'they do secretly murder the innocent when they get him into their net.' But I need not recount to you the sorrows of a necessitous family—the hope deferred that maketh the heart sick—the withering anxieties of their situation, who, while they were literally starving and perishing for a long course of years, saw their only little property—all they had to depend upon for maintenance, education, and advancement in life, made ducks and drakes of before their eyes, and they with an ample provision belonging to them all the while, absolutely at last turned into the streets to become outcasts upon the world and to perish miserably; and that, too, only that the dogs of the law might confiscate and appropriate to themselves, by fraudulent bills of costs, the funds in court. Thus was, by the equity system, my once happy home made utterly desolate."

Can the annals of Russia or of Rome offer anything worse?

M. Tullii Ciceronis Orationes. With a Commentary, by George Long. Vol. III. Whittaker & Co.

The days are gone when the great Roman orator was called with affectionate familiarity "Tully,"—when Dodsley published at "Tully's Head,"—when Middleton could get for his Biography such a sum as now-a-days is only paid for a novel. Nevertheless, England, since Ascham's time, has always had a faithful band of Ciceronians; and, with the third volume of Mr. Long's Commentary before us, we are not inclined to despond.

The qualities which we have before had to point out in Mr. Long's work are present here. A certain Stoical earnestness marks all his expressions of opinion; his style is clear, sharp, and very bold; when quaint, it is not the quaintness of affectation. His scholarship is of a practical character. He attends well to the historical and moral part in his annotations;—when obscure and corrupt passages turn up, he tells you what has been said, and can be said, about them; and drops them abruptly if there is no more to be done. Given a nut to crack which has defied Greivius and

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Gruter, Mr. Long does not keep you watching attempts which can end in nothing but display. When he steps out of his course (as he sometimes does) to give you a disquisition, it is on some matter of general interest, and it is sure to be lively and readable. The student will find the text as established by the latest critics, and a commentary in which the oldest ones are not forgotten. Meanwhile, it is not an edition for Latin students only, but should be used by such public men as—in the words of Coleridge—"pride themselves on uniting the gentleman and the scholar."

Volume Third opens with those Catiline orations which (except the 'De Officiis') are the best known of Cicero's works. An historian like Sallust and a poet like Jonson do not fall to the lot of every conspirator. Add that he had Cicero for his orator and Juvenal for his satirist,—and where among scoundrels can Catiline ever meet his match? Like "Scorpio," he has become a sign in the zodiac, and is far removed from the ordinary region in which villains live. There was something awful about the man and his designs,—and there is still something perplexing in the whole story. Cicero had meditated defending him, as he tells us in the Letters to Atticus, and had once had more to do with him than he liked quite to remember, as he tells us in the 'Pro Cælio.' We do not believe—as the best of his commentators, Paulus Manutius, did not believe—that he really defended him; but that a Roman patrician could be such a man, and, being such, could govern a province and stand for a consulship, is a fact which illustrates those times and well suits the events of the years which followed. Some ingenious moderns have tried to "pooh-pooh" the conspiracy, and rob Cicero of his glory,—but Mr. Long sees the greatness of the event, and does it full justice. Great crimes by individuals generally precede political convulsions; they are a kind of moral portents. Mr. Long says of the state of the times:—

"Sallust has explained his meaning in two short chapters (c. 37, 38). It was not the conspirators only who were discontented with the present state of affairs. All the class, which Sallust comprehends under the name of Plebs, wished for a revolution, and were in favour of Catiline. The historian means, as his words show, not the class of the Plebeii as opposed to any other class; he means the men who had nothing, who would not or could not work, and yet would live and enjoy. Rome was full of desperate, abandoned men. The most profligate and the most impudent; those who had wasted their estates; all who had been driven from home by their scandalous life or their crimes flocked to Rome. The city like a cesspool received the filth and drainage of all Italy. Men remembered too the times of Sulla. They saw some who had stepped from the ranks of the army into the Senate; and others who had become rich enough to live in regal state. Every man who had nothing to lose might hope for a glorious prize in the midst of the general confusion. The men who had got their living in the country by hard labour flocked to Rome, where they lived on the bounty of individuals and the allowance made to the poor by the State; they preferred this idle life in the city to the ill-paid labour of the fields. It was no wonder if such men, who were beggars and had no principle, knew not their own true interests, still less what was best for the State. There were men too whose fathers had perished in Sulla's proscriptions, who had lost their property, and even some of the rights of citizens. Such men had nothing more to lose. Lastly, all the men who were not of the Senatorial party wished for revolution, for any change rather than their present inferior condition. Some years had now passed since the troublesome times of the last civil war and Sulla's tyranny, and the old state of things had come round again. The tribunian authority was restored in the consulship of Cn. Pompeius and M. Crassus; and many young men who were elected to this office, presumptuous

and inexperienced, stirred up the Plebs against the Senate; they bribed them and made them promises; they sought only power and influence. The Nobility opposed the Tribuni; but under the pretext of maintaining the authority of the Senate they were only seeking their own interest. To sum up in a few words, all the agitators of the time, though they covered their designs under specious words, and pretended that their object was the public good, looked only to their own interest, some pretending to defend the liberties of the people, others the authority of the Senate. There was no moderation, no limits to the furious passions of either party. Both sides used a victory with equal cruelty. After the appointment of Cn. Pompeius to the command in the war against the pirates, the power of the Plebs was weakened and the influence of the few increased. The high offices of the State, the provinces, and everything else, were in the hands of these few. They lived in wealth and security; and they terrified their opponents by threatening them with prosecutions, and so they hoped to make them less active in stirring up the Plebs. But when the hope of change was presented to the weaker party, the old dispute between them and the Nobility was revived. If Catiline in the first battle had come off victorious, or even without defeat, great ruin and calamity would have fallen on the State; nor would the victorious party have been able to enjoy their success long before some stronger power wrested from their exhausted and lifeless hands both the government and liberty. These are the opinions of Sallust on the state of Rome at this critical time; which he has expressed with a clearness and precision that we seldom see in a modern writer."

For pure oratory,—the full force of reason in the language of passion,—that elevated tone which corresponds in the orator to the music of the poet,—we suppose these orations are unmatched even by Cicero himself. They have less of the merely literary air than his otherwise finest speeches—the 'Pro Milone' and the 'Philippica Secunda.'

The Oration for Murena, which comes next after them, has a peculiarly English interest. It is one of those practical kinds of argument which are familiar to parliament—an appeal to "common sense" and the necessity of the occasion as against the strictly moral and philosophical right of the matter. It is a case, too, of "bribery and treating," and the way in which Cicero half justifies the latter part of the charge from the "good old custom" point of view would delight an old Tory. We have always thought this speech a conspicuous proof of that variety of genius for which Tully scarcely gets sufficient credit. Who could do the high declamatory business better than he—coming down "full sail," as old Roger Ascham describes him? But here he is colloquial, practical, witty, and popular, much like what Palmerston and Bulwer might be were they united into something better than either. There are tough bits in the 'Pro Murena'; but a careful comparison of Mr. Long's notes with those of the older commentators as given by Grævius in his edition of the Orations (Amsterdam, 1699) justifies us in saying that he handles them well. MSS. give little aid in the case of this speech, and on examining the Arundel and Harleian one in the British Museum we found nothing of importance.

We next come to the defence of P. Sulla, and to the charming little oration 'Pro Archia,' which a French gentleman spent four years in translating (so, at least, Ménage tells us), and then could not even begin to his satisfaction. After a lapse of nineteen hundred years we cannot say more in favour of Letters as an element in life than is here put in the sixth, seventh, and eighth chapters. A note by the editor in this oration is a good specimen of his manner.—

"The critics dispute how much is expressed by

'humanitas' in this passage. Manutius limits it to oratory, poetry, history; or perhaps he names these only as examples. But 'humanitas' comprises all that characterizes man as a rational animal. 'Humanitas' came from the Greeks, says Cicero to his brother (Ad Q. Fr. l. 1. c. 9): it was the fruit of Grecian civility. The arts and philosophy of Greece humanized Rome; and the 'humanitas' of Greece and Rome rescued modern Europe from its savage state. We still cling to this 'humanitas' as our only hope and our safety against a fresh age of barbarism. We must adopt the word 'humanity' in this its wide sense, as we have it in a narrower sense. The Romans used it both ways, and as our language is now Roman, we must adopt in its enlarged sense the word which shows our obligation to the Romans, and expresses something for which we want an expression."

Another is well worth reading, but must be read with the recollection that our commentator is apt to be stern,—whether the subject be a critic of Cicero or Cicero himself.—

"The latest expression of Cicero's opinions on the immortality of the soul, for he means that by the words 'ad aliquam mei partem pertinebit,' is in the De Senectute, c. 21, &c. After giving the opinions of Plato and Xenophon, which are those of Socrates, on the immortality of the soul, he comes to the Romans (c. 23); and he says that the great men whom he there speaks of, would never have done what they did, if they had not mentally seen 'that posterity or future ages appertained to them' (ad se pertinere); for which I find no translation, and therefore I use a Latin word. He then says, 'An censes, ut de me ipso aliquid more senum gloriæ, me tantos labores diurnos nocturnosque domi militiæque suscepturum fuisse, si liadem finibus gloriæ meam quibus vitam essem terminaturus?' It is old Cato who is speaking, but Cicero puts the words in his mouth. This passage and the others that have been referred to mark the character of Cicero's practical philosophy. If his glory was to end with his life, would it not have been better, he says, to spend a life of indolence? The motive for action is men's praise, a word, a breath; praise that shall survive his life, and of which he shall some way be conscious. The utmost he could imagine of another existence was a perpetual consciousness of men's talk about him. He adds a few other things (De Sen. c. 23), but this is the leading idea there, and here it is everything. A manner, more pitiable notion cannot be imagined; and we should do wrong to old Cato's memory and the illustrious Romans of Rome's heroic age, to attribute to them the same mean motives that Cicero attributes to himself. The approbation of the good is a motive to action; and the belief that when a man is gone, if he is remembered, he will be honourably remembered, is, as Cicero says, a pleasing thought to him. But a man may labour honestly and well without getting anybody's approbation, and he will often get many men's censure and abuse both while he is living and after he is dead. What then remains? Why, to follow Antoninus' advice, and to do what you believe to be right, and not to trouble yourself about what people may say of you either now or after you are dead. Remember how soon you are forgotten. The greatest live only a short time in men's memories; and they are often remembered as much for the bad they have done as for the good. The Stoics had a higher standard than Cicero. They found a motive for activity and duty in living conformably to Nature, for the constitution of man's Nature shows him what he should do. Accordingly the Stoics could found a morality independent of the belief in a future existence, for they were divided in opinion on the immortality of the soul, but this did not make any disagreement among them as to what a man should do and should not do in this life. Butler, who argues that acquired habits of virtue and self-government may be necessary for the regulation of the particular affections in a future state, adds: 'However, though we were not to take in this supposition (of the affections remaining in a future state), but to speak only in general, the thing really comes to the same. For habits of virtue, thus acquired by discipline, are improvements in virtue; and improvement in virtue must be advancement in happiness, if

the government of the world be moral' (Analogy, Part I. chap. 5)."

Besides those orations already named, this volume contains the 'Pro L. Valerio Flacco,'—which, independent of its general merit, has a valuable notice of the later Greeks, and a curious notice of the Jews,—and the 'Pro P. Sestio,' so important as illustrative of Cicero's life and of the state of Roman parties,—also, the four 'Post Reditum' orations, the genuineness of which has been dubious ever since the days of Jeremiah Markland. That they are absolutely spurious Mr. Long is firmly persuaded—in spite of the names of those who still consider them genuine—and he gives his reasons with his usual frankness and "pluck." On a point like this we shall not presume to decide; but we may admit that we are readier to condemn them now than we once would have been. We trust that Mr. Long will steadily pursue the editing of Cicero's Orations.

A Handbook for Travellers in Wiltshire, Dorsetshire, and Somersetshire. With a Travelling Map. Murray.

THEY who remember the old-fashioned series of County-guides which were published for the benefit of our grandfathers—with whom a journey into Somersetshire was more than their grandchildren think of a trip to Moscow—will acknowledge, after looking through this Handbook, that matters have wonderfully improved. The pioneers who make notes have also greater facilities. We recollect, for instance, ere the rail had yet reached Salisbury, that, although Longford Castle was open to inspection, it was on condition that no visitor should take notes. The stranger was led and watched through the picture-gallery by a stately housekeeper. To her a pencil was about as welcome a sight as a pistol. Her observant eyes were never off the bearer of it; and if he ventured, in his simplicity, to take out his tablet for the purpose of noting some pleasure that he would not readily let pass to oblivion, then rose the nervous voice of the stately dame, forbidding the practice on the authority of "my Lord." There must be a better régime now at Longford Castle, or the Author of the Handbook could not have written so fully of the pictorial treasures which decorate its walls.

In the curious old days, the ancient lords of manors and of mansions were curious people. Few were more so than a former lord of Longford. He was hospitable and upright, but he carried justice to a marvellous extent. An anecdote tells of his having invited a physician from New Sarum to dine with him. The guest took a near way to the Castle, and unwittingly walked across a lawn, or field, expressly prohibited from such desecration. The host observed the trespass, received his guest cordially, treated him hospitably, and the following day brought him before a magistrate and had him fined for his offence.

In singularity of conduct this Wiltshire landlord was even surpassed by a contemporary, "spacious in the possession of dirt," in a county more to the east. It was the humour of this solitary lord,—for he kept house alone,—to order a dinner daily for twenty. He trusted to chance to meet with the clergyman, the doctor, the lawyer, the half-pay officer, or the wine-merchant, who constituted the society of the neighbouring town. To one or two of these might be added a casual visitor. Perhaps half-a-dozen entered the dining-room, where the banquet was laid for a score. There was no standing on precedence. Each man sat down in front of the dish by which he was most readily tempted, and when he had had enough

of that, he moved to another. Such are among the *memorabilia* of noble mansions, and they may be brought down to times immediately preceding the opening of the rail. We remember, at that very period, a very aristocratic dinner party in a northern county being half amused and half scandalized by a German Count, who, to illustrate some anecdote, stood on his head on the table. This was a transition time,—the rail was approaching. A quarter of a century earlier, the fathers of the company would have ecored the Count's feat, and would have sworn stoutly that his sire was a "tumbler."

Incidents like these are told in every provincial locality, and they are worth preserving, for they illustrate social history. This remark we make by way of suggestion, and with a view to future editions of Handbooks for Travellers in English counties. We would further suggest that there is something as well worth telling as the upholstery of houses, their age and statistics,—and that is, the legends connected with them. Thus, we have here a very well-condensed account of Lacock Abbey, but nothing of the nun who made a lover's leap from the summit of the tower and reached a knight's arms below without any injury greater than spraining her finger. And how was this done?—

Upon the highest tow'r she stood,
And once she trembled, as she viewed
The dizzy height, to trace
If he were there, the chosen one,
Down to those arms she would have flown,
Though fathomless the space.
But, from the world of stars above,
Love saw the maid, then laughed for joy,
And downward from the court of Jove,
Flew thro' the air, that bright-eyed boy.
Quick to the tow'r he, laughing, springs,
With his own zone her eyes did cover,
Then took her on his silver wings,
And bore her safely to her lover.

The author has done wisely in narrating the traditions connected with Stonehenge, and we are the more surprised, therefore, that he has not done as much with respect to the legends connected with many of the mansions in the west. In one or two cases he has not forgotten legends and proverbs connected with towns, as in the case of Poole, which place and its merchants have never stood in very high repute, for thus runs the doggerel:—

If Poole was a fish-pool, and the men of Poole fish,
There'd be a pool for the devil, and fish for his dish.

—The mention of Gainsborough's name as the painter of the portraits of Beau Nash and Col. Wade in the "Rooms" at Bath reminds us not only that the artist resided for some time in that city, but that the late Mr. Gardiner, of Bath, possessed a collection consisting only of Gainsborough's pictures. Of the subsequent destination of these pictures we have never heard a word, but as the artist's name is now prominently before the public, the latter would, probably, like ourselves, be glad to know how those treasures have been disposed of. Finally, the author notices the many sepulchral monuments in the Abbey Church at Bath; but he quotes none of the admirable epitaphs which are to be found there, nor, which is quite as good, Dr. Harington's epigram on the tombs themselves:—

These walls, adorned with monument and bust,
Show how Bath waters serve to lay the dust!

We have noticed some shortcomings, but we should not do justice to the volume if we did not add that its merits are very considerable, and that it is as well adapted to the general reader as to the traveller.

Western Africa: its History, Condition, and Prospects. By the Rev. J. L. Wilson. New York, Harper Brothers; London, Low & Co. Mr. Wilson has a right to speak with authority on West African manners. He was eighteen years in the country. He visited every place of importance along the coast. He explored several of the maritime territories. He acquired, and reduced to writing, two of the native languages. He has compared his own impressions with those of his predecessors and contemporaries. These are good credentials, the only qualifying circumstance being that Mr. Wilson, as a Protestant missionary, revolves round a particular point of view, and ascribes more success to the Protestant missions than some writers have been willing to admit. But he appears to write in good faith, and possesses, undoubtedly, a clear knowledge of the African character. Therefore, his volume will meet with ready acceptance from all interested in the question, What are the Civilizers doing in Western Africa?

It must be remembered that this is a vast region, divided into many kingdoms, watered by four great rivers, abounding in natural riches, and peopled by an important family of nations. Mr. Wilson, after the necessary historical preliminaries, describes, systematically, the entire region, province after province, people after people,—bringing into one close and lucid view most that is known of Senegambia, Guinea, the Sierra Leone, Grain and Gold Coasts, the Ashanti, Pongo, Loango and Congo countries, Angola, the islands, the missionary and commercial settlements, and Liberia. His statements are plain, but animated; and, in a modest manner, he sets forth a large variety of information on subjects which African travellers, old and new, had left in half-dispelled obscurity. It is too much to say, as prefaces will say, that Western Africa has hitherto been veiled from the curiosity of Europe. Much that we find in Mr. Wilson's book we have found in several others; yet some of his descriptions are new, and all are interesting. Upon one or two points more precise details would have been acceptable. Thus, the assertion is often made, and may be correct, that the Negro race is at present vastly more numerous than at any former period of its history. We should like to understand the process by which this can be proved. We by no means deny the proposition; but, in our opinion, it is far from being satisfactorily established.

Mr. Wilson, who regards African Catholicism as a failure, and African Protestantism as a triumph—not without adducing reasons for his belief—has drawn up a full account of the native manners and superstitions. One of the most effective of his arguments in support of the idea that the African race is progressive and improveable is derived from the fact, that the Vey people have recently, of their own impulse, invented an alphabet. If this be really true—that is, if the suggestion and the characters were not supplied by the missionaries, and there seems no ground for supposing it—the circumstance is indeed remarkable. The majority, not only of savage tribes, but of half-barbaric nations, appear to have exhausted their ingenuity in former eras. When is a new invention announced from Eastern or Northern Asia? When is a forgotten art recovered by Persians, Hindoos, or Chinese? The Vey alphabet is, for the most part, original, though it contains the arrow-head, and a letter like the Greek *Psi*, with a distinct B and E, the Arabic numeral 5, with other familiar signs, derived, no doubt, from the Europeans on the coast, and from the Mandingoes, who use the Arabic tongue. The Veyan is now a printed language.

We have heard not a little, recently, of the Dahoman kingdom. Mr. Wilson describes, at large, the Court of the Lord of the Amazons.—

"The king is one of the most absolute tyrants in the world; and being regarded as a demi-god by his own subjects, his actions are never questioned. No person ever approaches him, even his favourite chiefs, without prostrating themselves at full length on the ground, and covering their faces and heads with earth. It is a grave offence to suppose that the king eats, drinks, sleeps, or performs any of the ordinary functions of nature. His meals are always taken to a secret place, and any man that has the misfortune or the temerity to cast his eyes upon him in the act is put to death. If the king drinks in public, which is done on some extraordinary occasions, his person is concealed by having a curtain held up before him, during which time the people prostrate themselves, and afterward shout and cheer at the very top of their voices."

This practice of holding a screen before the face while drinking is not a peculiarly monarchical institution, the aristocracy of the African West-End being addicted to it, in order, as is inferred, to ward off the bitter influence of an evil eye.

All the women in Dahomey are the property of the King, a mighty proctor, who carries on a profitable trade in marriage licences. The children of the African kingdoms, though in general exempt from parental severities, imperial and domestic, are at times subjected to an extraordinary kind of discipline.—

"One of the most common and terrible kinds of punishment inflicted upon disobedient boys is to rub red pepper in their eyes. Their screams and yells under the operation are savage beyond description, and it is a wonder that their sight is not entirely destroyed. I have never known, however, a case where any permanent injury was inflicted in this way. Adult offenders are sometimes subjected to a still severer punishment. They are made fast in the roof of the house and thoroughly smoked with pepper."

Even the pupils at old-fashioned schools, where flagellation is still extant, would prefer, we fancy, the elegant administration of the rod to the red pepper of the Grain Coast. In Western Africa, however, these classical severities are reserved for the women.

Glancing at other topics, Mr. Wilson notices a curious industrial contrivance made use of by the weavers of Ashanti.—

"Their only perfect dye is the indigo blue. To get a red colour to work into the web, they not unfrequently unravel yards of crimson silk velvet, which they procure at Cape Coast for this purpose."

He has much to say of the white ant. This will interest all readers.—

"In nothing is the ingenuity of these little insects more remarkably displayed than in the expedient to which they frequently resort to cross a little stream on the sand beach after a shower of rain. Sometimes their train is cut in two by one of these little streamlets. To plunge into it singly, they would soon be swept away by the rush of the current. They come to the edge of the water, raise their antennæ, point them from one direction to another, as if they were taking a scientific view of all the dangers of the crossing. They wander up and down the stream with the greatest uneasiness, and finding no other way to cross, form themselves into a compact knot or raft of a dozen or more, and launch themselves upon the stream. They have, by previous observation, made sure that they would strike a projecting point or bluff on the opposite shore, and not be carried by the current into the main river. The moment they touch the other side, they use their claws like anchors, and hold on until the whole company disengage themselves, and march off in single file in the track of those that have preceded them. I have watched them for hours together, and have seen raft after raft of these little creatures go over in safety, when, if they had attempted to get across singly, they would all have been swept into the river."

The people of Southern Guinea have secret associations, with rules, fees, and mysteries.—

"One of the most prominent among them is the association called *Ndã*, and is confined to the adult male population. It is headed by a spirit of this name, who dwells in the woods, and appears only when summoned by some unusual event, at the death of a person connected with the order—at the birth of twins, or at the inauguration of some one into office. His voice is never heard except at night, and after the people have retired to rest. He enters the village from the woodside, and is so bundled up in dried plantain leaves that no one would suspect him of belonging to the human species. He is always accompanied by a train of young men, and the party dance to a peculiar and somewhat plaintive air on a flute-like instrument as they parade the streets. As soon as it is known that he has entered the village, the women and children hurry away to their rooms to hide themselves. If they should have the misfortune to see *Ndã*, or should be discovered peeping at him through the cracks of the houses, they would be thrashed almost to death. Perhaps no woman has ever had the temerity to cast eyes upon this mysterious being."

The women, however, have a secret society of their own.—

"There is no spirit, so far as is known, connected with this association, but all its proceedings are kept profoundly secret. The women consider it an honour to belong to the order, and no one can be admitted without the payment of an initiation fee, which is very considerable. The ceremony of initiation requires several weeks, and girls at the age of ten or twelve years may be admitted if their parents will bear the expense of it. During the process of initiation all the women belonging to the order paint their bodies in the most fantastic colours. The face, arms, breast, and legs, are covered over with red and white spots, sometimes arranged in circles, and at other times in straight lines. They march in regular file from the village to the woods, where all their ceremonies are performed, accompanied by music on a crescent-formed drum. The party spend whole nights in the woods, and sometimes exposed to the heaviest showers of rain. A sort of vestal-fire is used in celebration of these ceremonies, and it is never allowed to go out until they are all over."

As a general description of Western Africa, Mr. Wilson's volume is of considerable utility.

The Private Journal and Literary Remains of John Byrom. Edited by Richard Parkinson, D.D., F.S.A. Vol. II., Part I. Printed for the Chetham Society.

In the present portion of the 'Remains' Byrom continues to show himself the same excellent, amiable man as formerly, pursuing the even, honourable tenour of his way; mixing with a wide circle of friends and acquaintance, many of them men whose names stand forward in the history of the period—Dr. Hartley, the metaphysician, Bishop Butler, the Wesleys, Whitfield, Dr. Bentley, Dr. Mead, and many others. The incidental allusions to them are interesting; but there is much less said about them than could have been desired, and the records of their familiar conversation are very meagre, which is all the more provoking as their conversation seems generally to have been upon some topic of interest, either in religious points of controversy such as were then exciting interest, or else of literature and curious old books. Byrom—worthy man—records with minute and scrupulous accuracy his breakfasts and dinners, the wines, and ales, and cups of coffee with which he nourished himself; but he gives very little, and that little very seldom, of what passed when he and his friends met together. The present portion of the Journal presents to us Byrom still occupied in teaching his improved system of shorthand, making frequent visits to London to obtain pupils and more extended patronage. There is more of Byrom himself in this volume, and he comes out charmingly. His letters to his wife and to his children are admirable—the ideal of what we fondly imagine all our ances-

tors were "in the good old times." Byrom's religious character seems at this period of his life to have strengthened considerably. He was a mystic, and an especial admirer of Madame Guyon; but he was in all things a most healthy minded man, singularly free from prejudice, with a calm, sound judgment, and of an exceeding charity; not clever, rather solid and slow. He does not record a single brilliant observation throughout his diary,—nor is there one witty remark,—but he gives the impression of having been a wise man, and one who might be thoroughly relied upon,—a thoroughly English type of character. In politics, he was a rank Jacobin, and records how on one occasion, when in a company where "the glorious and immortal memory" was proposed and drunk with great ceremony, he cast about how he might "put aside such nonsense," and hailed it as a bright thought that he could go away on the plea of being due elsewhere. Amongst other entries of trivial interest, there is one of the son of his friend Dr. Deacon, of Manchester, having cut his hand with the glass of a broken window. This poor youth, along with his two brothers, joined the Pretender a few years subsequently, was taken prisoner, executed, and his head fixed on a pike and placed on the top of the Manchester Exchange.

However, people seem not to have talked much about politics. Generally, Byrom and his friends discoursed on points of morality or theology, or about old books and new. Here is a specimen taken at random:—

"To the White Hart. I drank a pint of porter, and ate of bread and cheese and spinach [the good man never forgets to chronicle his small beer]. We talked away, and I said something of not being discouraged for having done wrong. Thyer said, I had set it in a very good light; but I have always a great apprehension of having talked too much whenever I mention such things, and yet have not the grace to keep silent."

Coming once to visit one of his pupils, an ill-bred and most ill-tempered man, he makes the following entry:—

"I was much moved when I came away, and sorry that I had such a scholar; but then I remembered the Eastern story of the man that could bear a thousand pounds weight; and one hard word was too heavy for him; that I might learn patience whilst he was learning shorthand, and in what manner I consequently should act, and how I should bear what I deserved from all creatures for my sins, if this trifle was so hard; and wished that I could but love him."

These slight records of his inward mind are not of frequent recurrence; and, as the Journal was written in his own shorthand, it was for his own edification alone. In those days, the fear of the printer was not before men's eyes. Here is a curious diary of one of his periodical journeys from Manchester to London, March, 1737, in a letter to his wife:—

"Dear Love,—We came to Newcastle on Monday night, to Colleshill on Tuesday night, to Coventry on Wednesday morning. * * We got to Daventry last night, and, being advised to take a guide and come to Northampton, we did so, and dined here. My horse carries me well, and I have no weariness. We have good fortune in weather and road, and no accident, thank God. I suppose we shall get to London on Saturday. * * I shall always be wishing myself well home again; for there my inclination abides, go where I will. I desire to hear very, very often from some of my flock, whom I pray God to bless and protect for ever, and am theirs,

"J. BYROM."

Here is another curious entry, marking the difference between then and now: it is March, 1736:—

"Well, your Manchester Cotton Bill passed the Lords to-night. I am glad on't heartily, not only upon my countryman's account, but for the respect which I bear to the vegetable habit. Is there not

some men's ware of it proper for me; for I have bought none yet?"

In the present volume, Byrom appears to mingle more in general society. There is frequent mention made of ladies, and of visiting at the houses of different friends. At a dinner at Dr. Hartley's, where there were "apple dumplings and toasted cheese, plays were mentioned, and we had much talk about Mr. Watley's putting off his gown when he went there, and the Doctor saying they were nurseries of vice, yet that he went there sometimes." In those days clergymen had not ceased to wear their gowns and cassocks in the streets. This was 1736. Dr. Byrom's letters to his children are charming—genial, wise, and playful. Inoculation was a new thing in 1736. There are several allusions to it which show with what fear and doubt it was regarded.—

"I supped with Mr. Vigors on Wednesday night (I think upon asparagus), talked about inoculation. He said his brother Hassel was like a distracted man after he had inoculated his child, but that he was for it himself; that his brother had had two died of the natural sort, and two got through the inoculation. I followed Dr. Hartley, Glover, Wollaston, Dixon, Graham, to Tom's, where they talked about inoculation,—which Mr. Wollaston said was a serious thing. Dr. Hartley mentioned the six prisoners in Newgate, who, I said, would have recovered had they been poisoned in a manner being to save their lives."

—Byrom wrote some verses on Inoculation, beginning—

I heard two neighbours talk the other night,
About this new distemper-giving plan;
Which some so wrong and others think so right;

There is no description of any of the people mentioned by name,—of many of whom one would have liked to hear somewhat. The curious reader may glean here and there allusions to things and people which may interest him; the notes contain brief and well-written notices of the individuals mentioned in the text; but the general reader will find, we fear, little or nothing to repay his trouble: as we said in a former notice, the reader must bring his own interest to the book. Here is a curious incident, however, dated from Stilton, nine miles from Huntingdon, July 13, 1738:—

"A gentleman who is going in the York coach came into my room here, and wanted to look at a map for the best place to turn off from the coach-road to go to Manchester."

—It is to be hoped he succeeded in hitting upon it!

The only very noticeable events in the portion of Byrom's life contained in this volume are that, on the death of his elder brother, the family estate came to Dr. Byrom, and that, on the 16th of June, 1742,

"His Majesty came to the House of Peers; and, being in his royal robes, seated on the throne with the usual solemnity, His Majesty was pleased to give the Royal assent to an Act for securing to John Byrom, Master of Arts, the sole right of publishing for a certain term of years (twenty-one) the art and method of shorthand invented by him!"

—What renders this act of grace still more remarkable is, that, apparently, it was obtained by him free of expense. The Clerk of the House of Lords visited him several times, not with a bill of costs, but for the purpose of learning practically this new system of shorthand.

Here we take our leave for the present of John Byrom. The work is well edited, and the Index at the end will be useful to all who go to the work for reference.

The Census of Ireland for the Year 1851. Parts V. and VI. Presented to both Houses of Parliament.

THE names of William Donnelly, LL.D., Chief Commissioner, William R. Wilde, Assistant Com-

missioner, and Henry Wilkie, Acting Secretary, are attached to this immeasurable mass of type. In the numbering of the Irish people, they were assisted by the constabulary and the coast-guard, who found their task comparatively easy; so that it was unnecessary to put into effect the compulsory powers given them by Act of Parliament. In Ireland, this result appears somewhat remarkable, when we remember that, in former times, when a census was to be taken, three sets of individuals were engaged in prying into the statistics of every house. There were the official enumerators, first; secondly, there were the Catholics, who looked in to see that the multitude of Protestants was not exaggerated; thirdly, there were the Protestants, equally alert lest some Catholic census-taker should unduly swell the returns as regarded his own co-religionists. At present, these jealousies appear to have subsided; so that the operations of the Commissioners were neither suspected nor resisted. They report a considerable increase of arable land in cultivation, and a decrease of the rural population to the extent of 104 persons to the square mile of arable land, and of 53 persons to the square mile of the entire area,—the general decrease being at the rate of 49 persons to the square mile. The scope of the Census is large. It includes an enumeration of the people, distributed over 66,000 town lands, as well as in electoral divisions and poor-law unions,—a set of agricultural statistics for 1851 and 1852—an elaborate census of ages, of education, of diseases, deaths, and tables of "cosmical phenomena," with a preliminary investigation carried back to the remotest eras. The four provinces of Ireland are ranked according to size,—Munster, Ulster, Leinster, and Connaught,—the decrease of the rural population since 1841 having been greatest in Leinster. With respect to the term "rural"—including the inhabitants of all towns with a population of less than 2,000—a curious result is noticeable. Seventeen towns had sunk from the civic to the rural rank in ten years, while only four had risen from the rural to the civic. The only county which had increased in population is that of Dublin. The actual difference between the number of the population in 1841 and 1851 is stated at 1,622,739 persons, or nearly 20 per cent.; but, applying the ordinary rate of increase, as it may fairly be applied, the computation exhibits the enormous loss to the Irish population of 2,466,414 individuals,—that is to say, the total now amounts to 6,552,385 souls, while, under ordinary circumstances, it would have been calculable, five years ago, at more than 9,000,000. It is a noticeable fact that the number of individuals described as male visitors had decreased in every county, city, and large town, with the exception of Drogheda, while the number of female visitors remained stationary. There were fewer female servants, and more men servants, than in 1841. As the Commissioners remark, however, it was somewhat paradoxical to set forth in the statistical tables the inmates of prisons and lunatic asylums as "visitors." Perhaps, the most remarkable result, next to the dwindling of the population, is the collateral diminution in houses of a particular class. More than 350,000 fourth-class habitations, chiefly mud-cabins, disappeared from Ireland within ten years after 1841. In every other class there has been an increase, considerable, though not proportionate,—nearly three-fourths of the mud hovels having vanished. In connexion with this topic, we should allude to the tables of emigration, extending to the last day of December, 1855, which show that, within fifteen years, more than 2,000,000 of Irish emigrants left the ports of the United Kingdom. Calculating the decrease of the population to the same date, it is ascertained that not more than 6,000,000 of souls are left in Ireland. The report, however, is written generally in a tone of satisfaction,—the Commissioners pointing to the enlarged industry of the people, to the progress of education, and to the fact that a better class of dwelling-houses has been substituted for the mud-cabins, while a smaller proportion of families is dependent for support upon mere manual labour. Prefixed to an Analysis of the Tables of Deaths is a complex historical inquiry into the epidemic pestilences of Ireland,—

in a great degree the special work of Mr. Wilde, assisted by Dr. O'Donovan and Mr. Eugene Curry. The prefatory treatise exhibits the results of extensive and uncommon research, and possesses a sort of interest not usual in parliamentary papers. The writer starts from the dim Bardic ages, and brings to the elucidation of his subject no little critical acuteness, as well as a large range of a particular kind of learning. The calamitous chronology begins with an event assigned by Irish annalists to the year 2820 after the Creation, and goes on through a black list of mortalities to the potato disease of the last decade. In that shadowy era, the tribe of Partholon waged such a war on "rebellious miscreants and tyrannous giants" that their "cursed carcasses" bred a pestilence, and "the dogs and wolves died thereof." There are wondrous chronicles of eclipses and famines, of the moon turned into blood, of the wolf speaking with a human voice, of dragons, serpents, and ships seen in the sky, of silver, wheat, and honey showered from heaven, of snow tasting like wine, magical colics, visions of battles, and other monstrous phenomena, so devastating and so incessant that the believing reader marvels how a man or pig was left in Ireland. The record, however, is very curious, as throwing much light upon the real history of pestilences and scarcities in Ireland. Perhaps, a close analysis of the whole would justify some inferences as to the Irish soil and climate that would seem at present presumptuous.

OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

The English Bible: containing the Old and New Testaments according to the Authorized Version. Newly divided into Paragraphs, with concise Introductions to the several Books, and with Maps and Notes illustrative of the Chronology, History, and Geography of the Holy Scriptures; containing also the most remarkable Variations of the Ancient Versions and the chief Results of Modern Criticism. Parts V. to VIII. (Blackader).—The Annotated Paragraph Bible: containing the Old and New Testaments according to the Authorized Version, arranged in Paragraphs and Parallelisms; with Explanatory Notes, Prefaces to the several Books, and an entirely new Selection of References to Parallel and Illustrative Passages. The Old Testament. (Religious Tract Society).—These are books which will familiarize the public with a new and improved division of the Bible into paragraphs,—and in that way, as also, in the case of Mr. Blackader's edition, by occasional free comment on the Authorized Version, will help on the movement for a new translation. Both are excellent books in their several kinds. Much useful information is compressed into the notes, and Mr. Blackader has given valuable illustration from the works of Hall, Patrick, Lowth, the Pictorial Bible, and others of his predecessors, both English and foreign. The great advantages of printing the Bible in paragraphs like other books, and of printing the poetry as poetry, is clearly exemplified in these publications. They who entertain doubts upon the subject may be safely referred for satisfaction to either of them. Most of the objections that we have heard urged are here practically met and refuted.

Elmwood; or, Helen and Emma. By CORA MAYFIELD. (Boston, Munroe & Co.)—Helen is a giddy young lady, with plenty of money and plenty of beauty, who thinks of nothing but amusing herself. Emma is also a young lady with nearly as much beauty and money as Helen, but remarkably steady, sensible, and sententious. She makes most of the wise observations through the book. She visits poor people,—and spends her money prudently,—and marries an excellent young man at last, who is a perfect model of a husband. Miss Helen also marries, but it is to a very fine gentleman, who dresses in the height of fashion, and who takes to gambling; but he is converted by one of the good young men about the book, and he goes into business, becoming a shrewd, keen Yankee, and a respectable member of society. The story is of the average excellence of a school girl's theme, and it has apparently been written by some young lady accustomed to the ardent admiration of her

own family complacency any sanguine anything in which decision interest ting suicide in guilt as Courage I one so yo will make the paren my errors my distre I can for panion as the form silvery lo not have Sebasto By Rudc Granier,) the late into the pathy fro cause, au he has d congenial ode, and the fiery treated, and its a ground in and Vict tax) con The Be Harper. the Act of ment; an Wyatt ties con marriage The fun the tow Dame A reign of Richard property than 13, Andrew more the Chancery Oxford tation. never an influenc of the cl situation each, to several scholars 5,000. certain suspect the inte act of I stances, with Si Wyatt, has lon, a comp Memoir Patent, Decision Sir Wi mercha Mayor Papist reign c of thirti and no perhap the pr liar," recant ever, I though a cour

own family circle. There is an ineffable air of self-complacency and smirking conceit that prevents any sanguine hope that the authoress will ever do anything better. Here is a specimen of the style in which the characters converse:—"Hear my decision, dear friends, arrived at through your interest and care. I was on the point of committing suicide; I removed to this hotel, but, coward in guilt as I was, I did not commit the fatal act. Courage has come to me; the example set me by one so young is too good not to be imitated. I will make full confession to my relatives;—also to the parents of my dear young wife will I expose my errors, and rely on their forgiveness and aid in my distressing situation. I will make all the return I can for their pardon and clemency." His companion says:—"Had it not been for an angel in the form of woman, and a doting father, whose silvery locks adorn his aged head, what might I not have become?" Indeed, what!

Sebastopol: Poems.—[*Sebastopol: Dichtungen*]. By Rudolph Gottschall. (Breslau, Zwendt & Granier.)—The Germans, unwillingly passive in the late Russian struggle, have entered mentally into the combat. Here is a volume of poetic sympathy from one always foremost in the popular cause, and also in the popular rhyming ranks: so he has done his subject justice, for it was quite congenial to him. Each battle has its own martial ode, and pretty episodes are introduced to soften the fiery din. The "Storm" is finely and novelly treated, as Nature asserting her rights over Battle and its adjuncts: "Spring" comes on, though the ground is drenched with blood; the Tartars retire, and Victory (fortunately for us and our income-tax) concludes the fray.

The Bedford Schools and Charities of Sir William Harper. History of this celebrated Endowment, the Act of Parliament and Rules for its Management; and a Memoir of Sir W. Harper. By James Wyatt. (Bedford, Timeus.)—The Bedford Charities consist, as is well known, of free schools, marriage portions for poor maids, and almshouses. The funds are derived from an estate bestowed on the town, in 1566, by Sir William Harper and Dame Alice, his wife. In the eighth year of the reign of Elizabeth, this estate was leased to Richard Burron for 12l. per annum,—the same property now producing an annual rental of more than 13,000l. It is situated in the parish of St. Andrew's, Holborn, and has an area of a little more than twelve acres. Often has it been in Chancery, and often in Parliament,—Bedford and Oxford having quarrelled over the right of administration. As to the founder's intention, there was never any doubt; but in the golden days of corrupt influence, the corporation made an ingenious use of the charity rents,—converted the schoolmaster's situation into a sinecure—paid nine sums, of 30s. each, to portress-like maidens, in the course of several years—gave a slovenly education to four scholars,—and drained off the remainder of the 5,000l. per annum through private channels. A certain local Junius, whose motives, however, are suspected, contrived to get up an exposure, and the interests of the charity were protected by an act of Parliament. Many other historical circumstances, of considerable interest, are associated with Sir William Harper's endowment; and Mr. Wyatt, whose 'Guide to the Bedford Charities' has long been out of print, presents in this volume a complete chronicle of them, with an Index, a Memoir of the Founder, and copies of the Letters Patent, Deed of Gift, Act of Parliament, Judicial Decisions, and Official Scheme of Administration. Sir William Harper, a native of Bedford, was a merchant tailor of London, and afterwards Lord Mayor. There is one spot upon his fame—he, a Papist in the reign of Mary, a Protestant in the reign of Elizabeth, was implicated in the burning of thirteen Protestant martyrs at Stratford-le-Bow, and not only attended the execution (which he was, perhaps, officially bound to do), but tampered with the prisoners by telling one set of them—"like a liar," says John Foxe—that the other set had recanted, and uttering that falsehood twice. However, he was ruled by the passion of the day, and, though a bigot, was a jovial liver, and hunted like a country gentleman. But, as Mr. Wyatt says,

the name of William Harper will live "glad and for ever green" in connexion with his splendid charities, by which 1,400 boys and girls are now enabled to receive a free education in Bedford. That town, we think, must derive some benefit from the publication of Mr. Wyatt's very well-constructed volume, which will induce many persons to become residents in the neighbourhood of its noble schools. The old cry of "Bedford for the Bedford-born" has been abandoned. More than half the present inhabitants are not Bedford-born,—a very short term of residence being sufficient to qualify a candidate for admission to the schools; while even the apprentices' service-donations, the marriage portions, and the almshouses are available to others than natives of the locality.

Manchester Papers: a Series of Occasional Essays. (Manchester, Dummill & Palmer.)—There are three Essays in this, the concluding part of the first volume of "Manchester Papers." Mr. J. A. Hammersley writes on the approaching "Exhibition of the Art-Treasures of the United Kingdom"; Mr. A. G. Henderson, on "The Philosophy of Music"; Mr. Joseph Booth, on "Our Working Classes." There is no style in any of these compositions, no originality, no character, not even literary finish. Manchester would be intellectually poor if it could not yield monthly a hundred similar Essays. This is a disappointment, because the idea of an occasional series of free and independent criticisms is good, and might have been expected to produce a better result. The latter part of the volume announced will hardly bear comparison with the former. There is no positive imputation against Mr. Hammersley's manner of treating his subject; but it is commonplace,—leaves no impression,—is neither analytical nor eloquent. Mr. Hammersley begins,—"England is notoriously a country of Art-Exhibitions,"—a simple phrase, which saves from disappointment in the sequel. Mr. Henderson, in "The Philosophy of Music," displays more fervour, but suffers, nevertheless, under the fatal influence of Platitude. We move over that hopeless level, too, with Mr. Joseph Booth, whose characteristics are recognizable at once in the words—"A well-informed mind is no guarantee for moral excellence." Mr. Booth wants the workman "to stand out in noble *bas-relief* from the mass"! But, however imperfect his faculty of expression, he has a proposal to offer,—the establishment of Library Societies throughout the United Kingdom. We infer that his "plan" amounts simply to an application of the common Book Society organization to the use of the industrious classes,—a result already partially obtained in some localities.

A subject which has recently attracted public attention is partially and indirectly discussed, by the Rev. S. C. Malan, M.A., in his *Vindication of the Authorized Version of the English Bible*, the second part of which is mainly devoted to an examination of two American versions of portions of the New Testament.—The same subject is treated in a less controversial, but probably more useful, way in *Eminentations of the Text of the Greek Testament, for English Readers*, by S. R. Asbury, B.A., which work contains the various omissions and corrections required to bring the Authorized Version into harmony with Tischendorf's edition of the Greek Testament.—We have received two more works by the Rev. J. D. Collis, M.A.,—*A Series of Elementary, Progressive, and Miscellaneous Questions and Examination Papers on Latin Grammar: adapted especially to the Eton and Dr. Kennedy's Grammars*, and *The Chief Rules of Greek Accentuation*,—both of which, we think, might be easily dispensed with by any teacher of the slightest scholarship and tact.—*The Essentials of the French Language*, by W. J. Champion, A.B., is a cheap and good grammar, with exercises.—A nice reading-book for beginners in Latin has been prepared by Mr. J. Wright, called *The Seven Kings of Rome: an easy Narrative, abridged from the First Book of Livy, by the Omission of Difficult Passages*. The notes are abundant, explicit, and full of such grammatical and other information as boys require, without any elaborate historical disquisitions,—which are very properly omitted as foreign to the purpose of the book.—Clerks and others engaged

in commerce may find Mr. A. Faulkner's *Dictionary of Commercial Terms, with their Synonyms in various Languages*, a useful book of reference.—*Reddita Reddenda: Extracts in English Prose, to be re-translated into German*, by A. Heerklotz, consists of extracts from German writers translated into English, to be re-translated into German. We cannot agree with M. Heerklotz in thinking translated German better than pure English for the purpose of German composition.—Mr. Yonge has completed his Latin Dictionary by the publication of the second part, entitled, *A Phraseological Latin-English Dictionary*, which he acknowledges to be "little more than an abridgment of the large one by Dr. Andrews."

LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

Adventures of Hajji Baba of Ispahan, new edit. 8vo. 2s. bds. Alexander's (Rev. W.) Memoir, by his Son, 8vo. 4s. 6d. bds. Branger's Songs of the Empire, 4s. trans. by Brough, 8vo. 5s. cl. Bickersteth's Companion to the Holy Communion, 35th ed. 1s. 6d. Bray's Novels, "The Protestant," 8vo. 1s. 6d. bds. Brewer's Guide to Scripture History, Pt. 1, "Old Testament," 3s. 6d. Carlyle's Early Years and Late Reflections, Vol. 3, 8vo. 5s. cl. Chambers's French Tables, by Wells, new edit. 18mo. 2s. cl. Cock's Chorister's Handbook, edited by Warren, 2nd Series, 8s. cl. Dowling's Bible Catalogue, 12s. 6d. sheet. Draper in Australia, 8vo. 2s. 6d. cl. Edgeworth's Popular Tales, Harvey's designs, new edit. 3s. 6d. cl. Gagnani's New Paris Guide for 1856, 7s. 6d. 10s. 6d. with plates. Greig's Young Ladies' Arithmetic, new edit. by Maynard, 2s. cl. Hampden's Lectures Introductory to Moral Philosophy, 2nd ed. 8s. Lallier's Scandinavia, its Hopes and Fears, royal 8vo. 5s. cl. Lardner's Handbook of Astronomy, Vol. 2, 12mo. 5s. cl. Lasgüe's Introduction to French Prose, 6th edit. 12mo. 3s. 6d. cl. Lew's Tales of the Affections, 8vo. 2s. 6d. bds. Love Affairs, new edit. 12mo. 1s. 6d. Macaulay's Treatise on Field Fortification, 4th edit. 8vo. 12s. cl. Mackie's Handbook of Folkstone, square, 1s. 6d. Mann's Guide to Astronomical Science, 18mo. 3s. 6d. cl. Metrical Collects from the Prayer-Book, 8vo. 2s. 6d. cl. Osgan's Out on the World, 3 vols. post 8vo. 31s. 6d. cl. Painted Picture Play Book, 2nd Series, illust. folio, 3s. 6d. bds. Paley's Evidences of Christianity, by Fisk, 3rd edit. 4s. 6d. cl. ParLOUR Library, "Father Darcy," 8vo. 2s. cl. Peck's (Robert) Memoir, by Mills, 8vo. 2s. cl. Raphael's Prophetic Messenger Almanac, 1857, 12mo. 2s. 6d. s.wd. Robinson's Designs for Monuments, Tombs, and Gravestones, 21s. Rohrer's Art of Singing, folio, 4s. s.wd. Shelford's Real Property Statutes, 6th edit. 12mo. 25s. cl. Sinclair's Charlie Seymour, 4th edit. 18mo. 1s. 6d. cl. Standing Orders of Lords and Commons for Private Bills, '57, 5s. Sier's Words of the Lord Jesus, trans. by Pope, Vols. 4 & 5, 21s. cl. Stoney's Residence in Tasmania, 8vo. 14s. cl. Strafford's Captain's Little Daughter, 4to. 8s. 6d. bds. Tegner's Frihuf Saga, trans. by Heckerhorn, 18mo. 3s. 6d. cl. Trudall's Monuments, Cenotaphs, Tombs, &c. new edit. 21s. cl. Webster's Dictionary of English, abridged by Goodrich, 6s. cl. Wordsworth, A Biography, by Hood, 8vo. 5s. 6d. cl. Wordsworth's Joint-Stock Companies' Act, 1825, 3rd edit. 3s. s.wd.

DR. LIVINGSTON'S LETTERS FROM SOUTH AFRICA.

Tunbridge Wells, Sept. 22.

ON my return from a tour of inspection of the Geological Survey in Ireland, I read in your journal of the 13th of September a criticism from the pen of Mr. Cooley, on a communication which was made by me at the last meeting of the British Association, respecting the very remarkable journeys of the missionary Dr. Livingston across Southern Africa. If my friend Mr. Cooley, justly occupying as he does a high place among the authors who have thrown light upon the geography of Africa, had been present at the Cheltenham meeting, and if the letters which Dr. Livingston addressed to me had been placed in his hands, a full and clear abstract of their contents would, I doubt not, have been given to the public. But I beg to explain, that the documents in question reached me only the day before I made the communication,—and hence I simply extracted from them such points as I presumed might be interesting to a popular assembly. In respect to all those portions of the letters which could not be understood without detailed maps (the Geographical Secretary of the Section, Dr. Norton Shaw, being absent through indisposition), I especially reserved them for future communication to the Royal Geographical Society. I knew, indeed, that Dr. Livingston might be expected to arrive soon in England, and I deemed it best to consult with him as to the form in which the scientific parts of his letters, whether geographical or ethnological, might most effectively be published; never imagining that the brief notice of certain striking incidents, chiefly relating to the termination of his second wonderful journey, would have elicited such comments as those which have necessarily arrested my attention. Hoping, therefore, that all further consideration of this subject will be reserved until the letters of Dr. Livingston and his maps are produced *in extenso*,—I remain, &c.

RODERICK I. MURCHISON.

CATALOGUE OF PHILOSOPHICAL MEMOIRS.

Leeds Library, Sept. 24.

THERE is increased hope for the accomplishment of the Catalogue of Philosophical Memoirs when enterprising scientific men like Prof. Forbes are added to the number of those who really desire its achievement. From the general tenor of the Professor's remarks I do not dissent, but I may be permitted, perhaps, to give some further explanation of the suggestion you were good enough to make public, and to which Prof. Forbes objects as a proposal to make the Index by *piecework*. In making that proposal, I certainly did not contemplate committing a discretionary power of selection to the various copyists, in all parts of Europe, whose services I proposed to enlist by means of a circular of queries and a nominal remuneration. My suggestion was founded on the hypothesis, that the intellectual labour of classifying and arranging would fall exclusively upon the editors—chosen scientific men,—but that the mechanical portion of their task should be prepared ready to their hand. It seemed to me, and seems so still, that a complete *seriatim* list of all the Memoirs of all the learned Societies in Europe, authentically given, without abbreviation or condensation, by natives of the countries in which, and for which, the Memoirs are printed, would be a far more manageable material for the organizing minds of the editors to operate upon than the long sets of the works themselves. Think of the hundreds of volumes of Transactions, Memoirs, Annals, *Comptes-rendus*, *Bulletins*, *Acta*, *Commentarii*, *Atti*, *Opuscoli*, *Memorias*, *Abhandlungen*, *Verhandlungen*, *Skrifter*, &c., which must, in justice to the scheme, be minutely examined. Are all these books to be found in any English library—at the British Museum, or in the Royal Society? Even should they exist there, copies of titles taken by English clerks would be more liable to inaccuracies than if they were procured from the persons I have pointed to, who, each in his own country, must be more "to the manner born." True, there will be included in the lists thus collected Memoirs not required for the Catalogue now proposed, but which will, nevertheless, form a valuable reserve for future Catalogues of Memoirs in other departments of knowledge. For why should we not have Indexes to the scattered papers concerning Archaeology, Literature, Art, &c., contained in the *Archæologia*, *Asiatic Journal*, and other Transactions of Societies not strictly scientific! The announcement of a plan of Index to all the Memoirs of all well-established learned Societies would, I think, call forth a large amount of public support, without which, I fear, the project must altogether fail. I do not pretend to suggest a mode of raising funds for the great Catalogue, as many modes of doing so suggest themselves. Prof. Forbes seems to think that, if compressed into six octavo volumes, the work will pay itself. That it may be contained within those limits would appear from the fact that Dr. Young's extensive Catalogue occupies only 434 pages quarto, with double columns. The descriptions, indeed, are given with great brevity, scarcely atoned for by the occasional elucidatory notes, while the references are shrouded in an almost cabalistic obscurity. Opening at random, I find, under the heading Mineralogy,—pp. 510–11—the following four entries:—

Pearson. Ph. tr. 1796.—Wall. Manch. M. II. 419, Kramp. Hind. Arch. II. 80.—Journ. Phys. LVI. 237.

—This is the sort of description that I understand Prof. Forbes to recommend for the new Catalogue. It may do very well for scientific men, familiar with that class of publication and apt in the pursuit of a reference; but I must beg leave to say that a Catalogue would be more generally useful—more suited to the ordinary public who come to libraries like this—if the descriptions were more elaborate and the references more distinct. The 'Bibliographia Zoologica,' by Prof. Agassiz, so beautifully printed by the Ray Society, seems to me a pattern which in this respect might be very safely followed. I have not seen the Analytical Table of Contents to the Memoirs of the French Academies of Inscriptions and of Moral Sciences, just published by MM.

Roziere and Chatel, but it is spoken of as "magnificently got up," and as being "fitted, to a certain extent, to stand in lieu of the *Recueil*, of which it is a catalogue." Such, I would contend, should be the object of the Catalogue now proposed, and not only, as Prof. Forbes would have it, a finger-post of science, "to put the inquirer on the right track." My plan does also, I think, offer facilities for the "punctual continuation of the Catalogue in after years," which none other does.

I beg to remain yours, &c.,

ROBT. HARRISON.

FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

Fontainebleau.

WHEN I was speaking the other day of the late gathering of the "Orphéons" at Fontainebleau, I designated the place as, itself, full of harmonious and graceful influences, even supposing (could that be) that its historical recollections were set aside. It is, assuredly, better calculated to attract the English sojourner than most foreign haunts within such easy reach of his island.—Versailles has, no doubt, the grandeur; St.-Cloud, the view; but the palace of Francis the First possesses home graces more intimate in their charm, and environs, of their kind, hardly to be paragoned. Let us not enter the building,—since that is familiar to every one in the least acquainted with Fontainebleau; but let us loiter in the *parterre* behind it,—a "trim garden," particularly pleasurable for "retired leisure." I cannot imagine, on our side of the Alps, a more delicious evening lounge than it has offered during this passing September; nor, anywhere, a more glorious study of colour. The triple arcade of clipped lime-trees, which frames it, is beginning to fade (or as William Howitt writes, "to kindle") in patches,—these more golden or greener as may be, and increasing the architectural look of the fantastic device by reminding one of some *piazza* in which every block of marble is defined by its own particular tint. The flower-beds in the centre have been in full glory, blazing with every colour of the prism, blue excepted. The dahlias, wine-coloured or yellow; the petunias, purple, violet, or white; the cornfrags of a pink colour, deeper, yet not less delicate than the blush-rose of the oleander,—are grouped with perfect taste in chromatic arrangement. While the eye has feasted on so rich a picture, another sense has been greeted by the pine-odours which float across this gorgeous carpet from the semicircular plantation on the slope opposite. As the sun sinks lower and lower, every conceivable colour and shadow are thrown on the heavy, irregular roof and massive chimneys of the *Château*,—and its offset, the ivy-grown *Pavillon de Sully*,—and new distance and mystery are given to the long alleys of the park, pillared with lofty trees, under which the pilgrim may walk on the hottest day in full shade, even as far as the village of Avon,—if it please him to hunt in the old church there for the stone which covers the victim of Queen Christina, the strangely murdered Monaldeschi. Whenever I wish to conjure up a vision of repose without gloom I shall think of the *parterre* at Fontainebleau.

Every one knows the forest by repute, and most persons who have travelled in France have turned over one or other of the sixteen editions of the Guide-Book of M. Denecourt,—the *Captain Chatter-buck* of Fontainebleau, who has really been to the wood what Scott imagined his half-pay officer to have been to the Monastery of *Kennaguhair*—has devoted time, energy, and fortune to discovering the finest points of view,—the most huge pieces of rock,—the strangest clefts in the broken ground, somewhat too grandiloquently called "gorges,"—the noblest and oldest of the trees (and royal, in truth, are some of these sylvan giants),—and by partial clearings, by setting up guide-posts, by establishing a chain of clues, and by publishing copious plans, directions, &c., has rendered it possible for any one thoroughly to explore the forest without his being dogged by the distasteful race of *Ciceroni*. This makes amends for some over-mapping and subdividing, and reconciles one to the arbitrary and affected names with which

trees and grottos and heights overlooking the sea of wood have been christened. It is possible still to be solitary in the forest, and yet not oppressively solitary. The chance is that the English ranger will meet figures to his eye, if not stranger, more pictorial than any he could encounter at Stour Cross, or in the depths of Needwood.—Now it will be that curious male the French conceive to be a sportsman, his long gaiters made fast by half-a-dozen buckles, and his velvet petticoats particularly adapted for getting through fern, or furze, or juniper brushwood, cut on the amplest Zouave scale,—now it will be some Paladin on horseback, with *fez* for cap, who ambles along, spider-waisted, and well booted in varnished leather, serenely satisfied,—in his own conceit the "expectancy and rose" of manly comeliness,—now a couple of tobacco-complexioned priests, lank, and six feet high, flapping their wings on the top of a rock not far from the hermitage of Franchard,—now a leash of better-natured ecclesiastics, laughing, talking, and teaching, as they trudge along at the head of a troop of intelligent lads in their blouse and wide straw hats, as fit for a real wood scramble as those I have sketched were only fit to figure among the lath-and-plaster rocks and canvas foliage of 'Diane de Poitiers,' or other ballet got up at the *Grand Opéra*. Then there are the artists who have come out from Barbison to draw, in whose attire, of course, everything dramatic and peculiar is to be permitted. By some one or other of these will be found the white dog of Barbison,—a sort of *chien trouvé*, belonging to no one in the village, but expressly addicted to the painters, holding himself ready to start with the first who fares forth in the morning, keeping him close company, in meditation and meals, while he is at work on *Pharamond* or *Lantara*, or other chosen tree, and viciously insolent to any one not belonging to the fraternity who may chance to stop for a glimpse of the sketch, or to ask his way of the obliging sketcher.

This same village of Barbison—the artists' headquarters—is not spoken of in the Red Book, yet it is a point well worth the attention of the walker, for the sake of the inn where the brotherhood put up, and are lodged with a fair amount of village comfort. How French is everything about the place!—beginning with the straggling, sluttish, low white cottages, which flank the principal lane or street, each swathed with vines now in abundant fruitage. How utterly unlike every tavern or hostelry—English, German, or Italian—is the "Maison Ganne"! The hall is mine host's great parlour, and his bed-room, too,—for there is his cozy nest with its feather-quilt displayed in an alcove close to the fire-place, with its wide grate and its copper kitchen apparatus. It is, thirdly, his shop, as the counter with its scales and boxes, and the sight and smell of groceries declare. In the midst of these heterogeneous things stands a table topped with a slab of fine red marble, which might figure in Belgravia—a relic, it is probable, of hall or chamber in some grander house. I should have said, ere entering, that the lintels of the door, on which heads and profiles are significantly scratched, and the shutters, on which palette-cloths must have been wiped and brushes cleaned, will themselves apprise a practised observer that he is going into other company than that of the commercial travellers, whose general rudeness and greediness does so much to spoil French inns. But within the tavern are to be seen traces more decided still,—not merely such as the volume of La Fontaine, bearing a deceased artist's name on its title-page, which I took up while my capital *omelette* was being cooked, or the pair of stag's horns on the top of the *armoire*, or the chess-board and the box for *loto*,—signs more positive than these: the pictures drawn on the walls and panels. A more whimsical set of autographs was never left by travellers. Here is a pencilled head of Mary Stuart or Agnes Sorel, there a lantern with an old shoe for tinder-box,—hard by, a stone-bottle painted in admirable relief; and, grander than these, spirited landscapes, framed with scroll-work and crowned with vases of flowers (one of the last work of M. Diaz),—moonlight scenes,—military sketches,—nymphs of the Opéra,

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—cupids,—pages,—the portraits, of course, of host and hostess,—everywhere fantasies which have been flung off in some moment when the day has been wet, the wine good, the heart light, and the company jolly. Nor do these sportings (which it is as likely as not may be interpreted to the solitary breakfaster by some hearty explosion of laughter from the corresponding *salle-à-manger* which is set aside for the painters' accommodation) lack that last spice which the presence of a well-known droll has been so long thought to impart to all French fun and fooling. "An English *Milord*" (says M. Denecourt) who chanced—Heaven knows how!—to stumble on Barbison, was so enchanted with the *impromptu* decorations of its inn as to offer mine host the sum of fifteen thousand francs for permission to carry them away bodily. Not daunted by a refusal, the tale goes on to tell that the same Cæcilius presented himself in the same place a year later on the same errand, only doubling his offer,—of course, with the same result. Without some such legend the *pochades* of the untidy and jovial Painters' Rest at Barbison would hardly have been complete.

Sunday is a bad day for all who have no quiet private lodging in Fontainebleau:—for then the hotels swarm with the "half" and "quarter" world of Paris. Let the pleasure-trains which convey them be theoretically ever so admirable, as affording fresh air and free forest to smoke-dried and greasy citizens, practically they work woe to all whom hurry and outcry oppress, and to whom the pressure of screaming *lorettes* on ass-back, or of omnibuses crammed with Parisian cockneys gaping for some show—no matter what—imparts no contagious hilarity. But the railway can be antidote as well as bane: ere the riot begins, the sojourner at Fontainebleau may have got beyond its reach as far as Sens, where the fine cathedral, with its nave of early Gothic (remarkable for its paired columns) and its transepts in a more florid style sumptuously illuminated with Jean Cousin's painted glass, will furnish him with abundance of nooks for quiet meditation, should he not take part in the rite going on. There is less, however, to please in the general aspect of Sens than the Red Book will lead many to expect. The generality of travellers might hardly think it worth while later in the day to drive twelve miles westward to see the tomb of the Grand Condé: yet the trouble will repay any one not pressed for time, and who is willing to form his judgment of a country by dipping into its average scenery here and there, as well as by seeing its grand views and most interesting monuments. From Vallery to Sens the views are not unpleasing. Shortly after leaving Nally, the opening out of the well-wooded and cheerful valley of the Yonne, with the one tower and its turret of Sens Cathedral rising high above the tallest trees, and the town clustered at its feet, makes a grand and thoroughly French landscape. Vallery itself, the burial-place of the French hero—a village in a hollow—is redeemed from meanness, and furnished with wood, thanks to the *château* of the Marquis de Rochejaquelein, a picturesque pavilion of two-coloured bricks, designed by Philibert Delorme, it is said, with a more picturesque grange hard by—which stands in the midst of the hamlet. The same aristocratic influence has rescued the church from that naked misery which would be an odd framework to so elaborate a composition as Condé's cenotaph. This bears its recumbent figure, is raised on a screen of varied marbles, and supported by Caryatids (if the phrase is admissible) in relief: a tomb which might figure in the most costly church of Flanders—and its pomposity in such a village church seems strange. It is not the only pompous monument at Vallery,—for facing it, on the other side of the altar, is a marble chapel approached by marble steps, in which has been set up a more modern effigy of Count de Ferrière—the size of life. As if to carry through the contrast of splendour and squalidness in this remote place, some of the items of church furniture (ascribable it may be supposed to the *château*) are showy enough to befit a capital. The Gospel has its eagle-desk of well-wrought brass,—and the priests with their acolytes, who were catechising about twenty children (probably all the

children in Vallery), were as smartly clad, in embroidered geranium satin, point lace, and scarlet cloth, as if the Grand Condé or the Grande Mademoiselle had come there to play at teachableness and humility. The strange impression of such a combination, in such a place, on a still, golden autumnal afternoon, will be long remembered, as a characteristic episode, in one of my pleasant days at Fontainebleau. C.

OUR WEEKLY GOSSIP.

VICTORIA standing at the tomb of Napoleon is a figure which will haunt the fancies of poet and historian for ever. Ages after the material witnesses of the great quarrel of the two nations may have perished this touching witness of a generous reconciliation—of the tender homage of a Queen, who represents peace and goodwill, to the dead Genius, who represented Titanic struggles and a vast revenge—will remain, colouring history with romance. That the scene will be painted, sung and dramatized in coming generations we cannot doubt; for it blends the elements of all pictorial beauty,—the dazzling shrine, the youthful Queen and her attendants, the grim old warriors in their grey cloaks and glittering casques, and in the dim light the face of that inscrutable personage who had brought the sympathizing lady to the grave,—with the highest species of historic interest—the visible act which was to blot out past hate and extinguish ancient rivalry between two leading nations, which was to preach to both the humane lesson of forbearance, respect for each other's virtues and each other's strength,—virtue too solid to be swept away by momentary revolution, strength too real to be crushed under any combination. Meantime we are pleased to hear that the Queen has resolved to have this scene painted in her own time—a resolution pleasant in itself, and significant of a cordial sympathy continuing to unite the Courts—and to announce that she has commissioned Mr. E. M. Ward to execute the work. The picture will form an appropriate companion to the Investiture of the Emperor as a Knight of the Garter, on which the same artist is engaged.

We are glad to be able to state, that H.R.H. Prince Albert has added ten pounds to the twenty pounds granted by the British Association at Cheltenham in aid of the geological and geographical researches of Madame Ida Pfeiffer in her intended travels in Madagascar.

We have received the following note, which we publish, at the request of Mr. Rooney, leaving to that gentleman the whole responsibility of his facts, his inferences, and his quotations:—

"Dublin, 26, Anglesea Street, Sept. 24.

"In noticing in your journal of the 20th inst. the discovery of a second copy of the quarto Hamlet of 1603, you make (perhaps unconsciously) an uncourteous remark on the restorer and late possessor of this literary gem; but, relying on your sense of justice, I presume to lay before your readers how I (the Irish bookseller) have been treated in trying to get the value of this now much-prized dramatic treasure. In the course of trade, recently, I was asked to purchase an old edition of Hamlet without title. I purchased it at the price asked, and proceeded to collate it; and, in doing so, I discovered it to be a copy of the first quarto so long unknown. I immediately put myself in communication with His Grace the Duke of Devonshire, who had the only other copy known, thinking by that means that a perfect copy would be in the possession of His Grace. To said communication I received no reply. I then wrote to the Shakspearian commentator, collector, and vender, Mr. J. O. Halliwell, who at first doubted that I (I suppose from being merely an Irish bookseller) could be able to trace this quarto to be the exact one of 1603. After assuring him that the last page (until then unknown) contained so varied a reading from the subsequent quartos and folios that it stamped it at once, he then asked me to name my price. I stated one hundred guineas; and that, if he did not give me that sum, I would try the British Museum. He wrote me an answer in return—in four pages—offering at the very most fifty guineas,

and assuring me, at the same time, that if I expected to get one hundred guineas from the Museum, 'I might whistle for it.' This offer was, on the following day, remanded by Mr. Halliwell. I then proceeded to London, and I went to the British Museum, and, after seeing Mr. Panizzi, he referred me to Mr. Jones. I waited, and told Mr. Jones my business. He immediately answered that he had no money to purchase any books till next spring. I answered that the payment did not matter with me, if he consented to purchase it. He then looked at it, and said, 'We do not buy imperfect books: it is cut down. Well, leave it for a week or so, and call.' I said, my time in London would not allow me, but that I would leave it any reasonable time. With that, he left it down, and walked away without condescending to reply. I immediately went to Mr. Halliwell, thinking that his love for his art might overcome his opinion of its mercantile value. He then assured me, on his honour, that 40*l.* was over its value to him; only he would give more than another on account of his edition of Shakspeare coming out. He then refused me any decided offer. How have I merited the uncourteous manner in which I am alluded to in your paragraph? I discover the scarcity of one of the earliest dramas of our National Poet;—I saved it from falling into the hands of some obscure collector, to turn up, perhaps, in another century;—I try, at some expense of time and money, to make Mr. Jones, of the British Museum, buy it, falsely considering that the literary collector of this great emporium should be impressed with the value of relics of our early literature. I vainly considered he would not let it out. I afterwards sold it to a London tradesman, who sold it to this same collector, and then this gem—in the hands of an Irish bookseller, two days before that, was imperfect, cut down, not worth more than 40*l.*—is purchased as the greatest literary treasure for 120*l.* (after three months); and to make the literary world believe that it was to him the credit is due for rescuing it from some vile hands, and trying, by his Shakspearian power, to place it on a pedestal worthy of its value.

Let a lord once own the happy lines,
How the subject sparkles, how the wit refines!

Apologizing for trespassing on your time,
"I remain, &c., C. W. W. ROONEY."

In our last week's advertising columns, the new novel, 'Arthur Brandon,' was, by an error of the printer, designated as a *new naval romance*.

A "Literary Reader," who remarks on the great difficulty experienced in procuring pamphlets a few months after they appear, desires to suggest through our columns to enterprising publishers the establishment of a *depôt* for these literary ephemerides. Our Correspondent, who is known as a writer of pamphlets, possibly overrates the interest of these small works; we mean that interest with which a publisher alone concerns himself—the saleable interest. As a rule, pamphlets do not sell. Probably not one in a thousand pays its expenses; and those which in our time have yielded a profit might be counted on a hand. Will not such a fact account for the difficulty of which a "Literary Reader" complains?

Education seems about to undergo fresh trials on the Continent. In the Pas de Calais a commotion has been raised by a circular from the Bishop of Arras to the masters of mixed schools—that is, to nearly all the teachers of that important section of France—denouncing the toleration or indifference which permits young English heretics to read their English Bibles and perform their English devotions. A still deeper feeling has been stirred in Ghent and Bruges by episcopal denunciation of the Universities in those cities; which Universities are charged with every sort of defilement, and the good folks of Flanders and Brabant are warned against sending their sons to such nurseries of evil. In both places, the civilians have responded with some effect. Napoleon's Minister of Public Instruction has tried to soothe the British Lion—ever watchful and jealous of the Scarlet Lady—by a pretty sharp rebuke to the meddling bishop. In Ghent the municipal body has unanimously condemned the mischievous of their prelate, and in terms not very grateful, we should think, to the

Church. Meanwhile, the rosy little heretics are flying from the schools of the Pas de Calais; and Monseigneur of Arras will probably find it easier to drive them away than to call them back.

Mr. J. H. Pepper, who contrives to provide for the visitors to the Polytechnic Institution a succession of scientific novelties as they arise, has commenced an illustrated lecture on Mr. Bessemer's process of manufacturing iron and steel—which has excited so marked an attention since the subject was first broached at Cheltenham. Those who desire to see the visible action of the newly-discovered process may satisfy their curiosity by a call in Regent Street any day at three o'clock.

The Expedition to discover the Sources of the Nile, which the Viceroy of Egypt has initiated, and which has occupied for the past six months the attention of the learned of Europe, after delays inevitable to the development of such matters, has started. The Count d'Escayrac de L'Auture, to whom the command has been intrusted, after having obtained, on the 20th of last July, the Viceroy's approbation of the plan, came to Europe to procure the necessary adjuncts for the execution of his enterprise. Authorized to select twelve assistants, he sought in Austria officers of topographical celebrity,—in Prussia, a well-informed engineer,—in France, naturalists,—in England, nautical assistance,—and America has furnished him with an excellent photographer, so necessary on such an exploration. He has selected in London, Paris, Berlin and Vienna the necessary instruments for observations of the greatest variety, and nothing has been neglected that could by any possibility interest the scientific world. Magnetic observations will not be neglected. The Infusoria invisible to the eye will be studied according to the custom of the most perfect naturalists. Geography will rest on astronomical observations. Ethnography, so full of interest in that part of the world, will be the object of the constant attention and particular efforts of men whose knowledge has been already proved. Photography will lend to science the most valuable assistance. It will thus bring before the eyes of learned men the new world, and the people of Europe will be able to see all the Expedition will have encountered most interesting and remarkable. This Expedition, which has for its aim the discovery of portions of Africa where the foot of the white man has never trod, promises to make us better acquainted with these unknown countries than we are even with some parts of Europe. The expenses of the Expedition will be considerable, as the Viceroy has provided it with everything that can forward its success, and a sufficient escort will protect these missionaries of civilization during their perilous expedition. Numerous boats with steamers will transport them up the Nile as far as the last point where the river is navigable. The Expedition has everything in its favour in the great experience of its commander and the generous ardour of those who take part in it. The Count d'Escayrac does not deceive himself as to the difficulties which attend him; but whatever obstacles he may encounter, he is prepared to meet and to conquer. The Count started on the 3rd of this month for Trieste, and was to leave on the 18th. His companions join him at Cairo in the beginning of October, and the Expedition will then begin to ascend the Nile. We shall expect its return in two years, which will prove an event in the scientific world,—for whatever happens, the prolonged stay of twelve learned Europeans in the most unknown part of the world cannot fail to create interest.—We append to this note the names of those engaged in the Expedition: Le Comte d'Escayrac de L'Auture, Commander of the Expedition; M. Aubaret, a Lieutenant in the French Navy, and a Chevalier of the Legion of Honour; M. Mayer, Mining Engineer, of Brandenburg, Prussia; M. Richard, Doctor of Medicine and Surgery in Paris; M. Boleslawsky, Lieutenant of the first Pioneers of Metrovitz, near Peterwardein, an Attaché to the Imperial and Royal Institute of Military Geography; M. Della Sala, Count Kinsky, of Milan, Lieutenant in the 47th (Infantry), an Attaché to the Imperial and Royal Institute of Military Geography; M. Geng, Assistant Topo-

grapher, of Vienna, an Attaché to the Imperial and Royal Institute of Military Geography; M. Ponchet, Licencié en Sciences, of Rouen, France; Mr. Anthony W. Twyford, of London, late an officer in the British Transport Service; M. de Bar, Draughtsman, of Montreuil-sur-Mer, France; Mr. Clague, of New Orleans, Photographer; M. Tabouelle, of Elbeuf, France; and M. Bonnefoy, also of France.—As Capt. Richard Burton is about to start, under the direction of the Royal Geographical Society of London, for East Africa, for the purpose of penetrating to Lake Uniamesi, and, if possible, to the sources of the Nile, it is to be hoped that the Foreign Office may direct Dr. Vogel to turn his steps south-eastwards from Lake Châd, with the same object in view.

DR. KAHN'S ANATOMICAL MUSEUM, 4, Coventry Street, Leicester Square.—OPEN, for Gentlemen only, from 10 till 10. Containing upwards of 1,000 Models and Preparations, illustrating every part of the Human Frame in Health and Disease, the Races of Men, &c. Lectures are delivered at 11.30 and half-past 7, by Dr. SEXTON, F.R.G.S.; and at 4 P.M. precisely, by Dr. KAHN.—Admission, One Shilling.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC.—Entire Series of Novelties.—Lecture, with Experiments and Dissolving Diagrams of BESSEMER'S New Process of Manufacturing IRON and STEEL, by J. H. PEPPER, Esq., every day at Three, and every evening, except Monday and Saturday, at Eight. New Entertainment by LECTURE, on the subject of LIFE in the WEST, illustrated by Dissolving Views, painted by G. HARVEY, Esq.—MONTAGNI'S WAX FIGURES, illustrating the ETHNOLOGY of MEXICO.—LAST WEEK of the SCOTTISH MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENTS, on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday Evenings, by ANGUS FAIRBAIRN, Esq., assisted by the Misses BERNETT.—Monday Evening, the 26th, at Eight, Lecture by Dr. ROAD, F.R.S., on KUMMKOFF'S COIL, with numerous beautiful Experiments.

MEETING FOR THE ENSUING WEEK.
THURSDAY, Zoological, 3.—General.

FINE ARTS

Sculptured Stones of Scotland. Printed for the Spalding Club.

THIS handsome folio volume is a monument in itself. Like Wilson's 'Prehistoric Annals,' it is essentially a collection of facts from whence, when enough are accumulated, some system may be deduced. As to detecting the relative dates of the various specimens, little can be expected; but the devices upon them may be classified, and already some curious numerical observations have been elicited. The present work undertakes for all Scotland that which Mr. Chalmers had previously done for Angus alone.

At first sight the volume consists of a series of rough drawings of stones of very irregular forms, with more or less devices upon them, some few being square slabs and the others crosses, but the greater part consisting of mere fragmentary portions. The faithfulness with which not only the style, but the degree of preservation belonging to these devices have been rendered, merits the highest praise. They do not possess the beauty of some of the recent works on the Irish Crosses, such as Mr. O'Neill has presented to the public, but there is abundant internal evidence to satisfy us of their correctness. Altogether, the lacertine forms, so frequent on Irish and Norwegian work, are comparatively rare among the examples before us. Patterns and devices in plain incised lines are very common. Many of them are clumsy, like the indented figures on the rudest Etruscan mirrors. In the work before us we remark that when the representations of animals are in plain incised lines they display a far superior style of art to corresponding attempts in low relief. Thus, the forms of a boar and ox, in Plate 33, have much of the Assyrian style of treatment, whilst the figures on "Sueno's Stone" are poor in the extreme. Rough and caricatured as the figure of the man in Plate 34, it betrays some affinity to the improving period of Saxon manuscripts under Norman influence.

The shapes of the crescent and angle, terminating in headings like sceptres, are very abundant; and also that most peculiar of all patterns, consisting of two circles joined by parallel lines, and a large Z, composed of three lines, more or less ornamented, placed across them. This device has been absurdly called the "spectacle pattern"; and so, we suppose, must remain until some settled nomenclature for the frequently recurring patterns can be established.

Some of the interlaced ornaments are extremely beautiful; and, although executed on these monuments in a very rough fashion, they indicate the pre-existence of exquisite workmanship,—employed most probably upon the purer metals, gold and silver. How beautiful such work really is in gold, those only who have seen the shrines of the bell of St. Patrick, or the existing portions of the Shrine of St. Manchan, can truly know. The basket-work pattern occurs very frequently, and seems identical with that which was continued to a comparatively late period, and may still be seen in the Palace of Barbarossa, at Gelnhausen. Some of the figures in low relief, marching in procession, or seated upon two-wheeled carts, seem to be only rough transcripts of Assyrian, Persian, and early Macedonian figures; whilst others, with hanging coils and stiffened shapeliness wings, betoken the monks and angels of the subsequent belief.

The Sueno's Pillar and St. Andrew's Stones will, of course, be recognized by many who have not deeply explored the subject; but they are here represented on a large scale, and in detached portions, so that a very satisfactory transcript of their peculiarities can be afforded.

On looking at the map marking the localities of these sculptured stones, it is remarkable that they are nearly all in the eastern half of the country;—the only exceptions being a few on the river Clyde, some around the estuary of the Cree, and one in the island of Ellanmore,—but even this latter is directly situated on its eastern shore.

There are, Mr. Stuart informs us, nearly 150 stones in the volume before us, and he proceeds rather curiously to state the relative times of the recurrence of particular patterns. His table is as follows:—

"Crescents, with Sceptre	34
Ditto, without Sceptre	9
Spectacle Ornament	43
Ditto, with Sceptre	30
Mirror	36
Elephant	22
Comb	17
Arch or Horse-shoe figure	7
Fish	13
Serpent	9
Ditto, with Sceptre	17

The object of the work is stated at the conclusion of the Preface to be "to furnish correct representations of the more ancient Sculptured Stones of Scotland, and such a collection of facts regarding their history as may prove a solid groundwork for comparison and farther research." The comparison between the monuments of Scotland and Ireland, especially the Crosses, merits reproduction.—

"If we compare the Scotch crosses with those in Ireland, we shall find many points of resemblance, and yet very marked differences. It may be said that almost every ornament which occurs on the crosses of the one country may be traced on those of the other, especially in all the varieties of interlaced knot-work and raised bosses. The stem of the cross in both countries is divided into compartments, each surrounded with a moulding, and occasionally with a rich border. In some of the initial letters in ancient Irish and Saxon manuscripts, the design of the crosses is followed by dividing the long limb into compartments, and filling them with varieties of the intricate knot-work, and figures of serpents and monsters which occur on the Scotch stones. * * But the crosses in Ireland differ widely from those in Scotland in their construction. The latter, for the most part, are cut on the face of a dressed slab inserted in the ground. Those in Ireland are cruciform in shape, with a halo or circle, which binds the arms and stem together, of which we have only a few Scotch examples. They generally taper to the top, on which a conical cap-stone is fixed; and they are inserted in pedestals of stone, which are frequently covered with sculpture. The Irish crosses seem mostly to be found in localities connected with old churches and graveyards. The subjects of the sculpture, besides the Crucifixion, are generally from Scripture history, such as Adam and Eve with the Tree of Knowledge, the Expulsion from Eden, the Sacrifice of Isaac, the Judgment, &c.; and there is nothing at all resembling the Scotch symbols mixed with them. The Welsh crosses also differ in design and construction from those in Scotland. They appear frequently in the shape of a small cross within a circle, set on the top of a long shaft, the latter having at times the interlaced ornaments in compartments. The latter have inscriptions in the Romano-British character, to the memory of the persons for whom they were erected, but they are destitute of anything resembling the symbols of the Scotch crosses. * * The erection of crosses at Iona, in the time of St. Columba, on various occasions has been noticed, as well as the subsequent conversion into a tombstone of a stone hallowed by his having used it; and it may reasonably be supposed that the feelings, which found their expression in

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this manner in the sweet solitude of Iona, would issue in similar erections by the followers of St. Columba in other parts of the country. It may also be supposed, as has already been suggested, that crosses were erected by the early missionaries in place of the older stones of the native inhabitants, with the view of altering and sanctifying the principles, whatever they were, which had led them to set up their rude pillars. If we should suppose that many of our Scotch monuments are sepulchral, and may mark the last resting-place of the most illustrious of our early missionaries, it is easy to understand how others might wish to be laid near the same spot; how they would come to be fit meeting-places for the converts, or be chosen as sites for the wooden church which succeeded."

One plate (No. 28), representing a cross at Nigg, in Ross-shire, claims particular attention for its elegance and richness. The appearance of two pious bearded men, with books, crouching over their hounds, betokens the commixture of learning with the huntsman's life, and the Holy Spirit, as a dove, bearing the Host, and descending upon a chalice in the centre, might well belong to some early Norman or Danish illumination. The springing corn on each side has its significance; and the various patterns on the lower parts of the slab may be considered as some of the most beautiful for design, although, it may be, somewhat deficient as to carelessness of execution. The large raised and ornamented bosses are very effective, and appear also in Pl. 63, representing one of the side slabs of what are called "St. Andrew's Stones." The bosses are thus effective in the Shrine of St. Manchan. Around the head of a cross in the church of Crail is a pure example of the old Greek fret; and on the same plate, also, (64), one of the best examples of the lacertine forms. The slab at Hilton of Cadboll (Pl. 25) is full, also, of caprice and beauty. Such a volume as this will be a boon to the ornamentalist and pattern-monger, and if judiciously applied will materially assist in the decoration of book-covers. Nothing can be more wearisome than the repetition of pseudo-Greek and Egyptian ornaments for purposes where flat surfaces require decoration. These, being subject to the same conditions, may be regarded as invaluable materials. That the harvest is not all gathered in appears by a note of Additions inserted at the head of the Appendix, signifying the discovery of a few more sculptured stones.

FINE-ART GOSSIP.—Twenty thousand pounds is not to be the whole cost of the monster monument to the Duke of Wellington. That is the sum to be given to the successful modeller; presumably for the best model. But a large sum is to be given for the inferior models—for work not wanted. The least bad of those models which are not good enough, is to be paid for after the tune of 700*l.*; the price of a fine work of Art being thrown away. The next bad will be bought for 500*l.*, the next to that in badness for 300*l.*, and the next to that for 200*l.* Nor is this all. The provision for the reward of incompetency descends to yet lower degrees. Besides the four mediocrities already named, five other mediocrities are to be selected for reward at 100*l.* each. Ten artists are to divide among them 22,200*l.*, according to the scale now fixed; and the result will be one monument in St. Paul's for which nobody will care,—and nine clay models at the Board of Works fit for nothing.

"Your proposal to use the surplus funds voted for the Wellington funeral," writes an artist, against whose wrong Sir Benjamin Hall will very properly steel his heart, "in erecting monuments to a set of fellows who belong to no country in particular is not very logical. Wellington is our own. Can you say as much of your Shakespeares, Raleighs, and Bacons? Shakespeare, indeed, the universal-minded, is the world's rather than England's, and if he wants a monument the world ought to erect one for him. Then as to Raleigh—what claims has he for a statue? When we had him in the flesh we patriotically cut off his head at a polite request from a Spanish ambassador; or, as we should probably serve Nelson, were he still alive, and insisted in these times that it was his duty 'to hate the French,' at a similar request from Count Persigny. Besides, it is not clear that he was an Englishman at all. Does not the capital of North Carolina bear his name? And who ever heard of a Yankee calling his capital after a Britisher? No, Raleigh

must have been an American. Newton, it is pretty certain, was French. The proof lies in the affection with which he is regarded in that country, and the memorials of him which abound. Everybody who reads the Court Circular is aware that Newton is the name of a famous French steamer in attendance on the Emperor. If these men were English, should we not have Raleigh rising in Australia, Shakespeare nodding from Dover Cliff, and Newton floating at Spithead? If they are not English, why should we rob the poor Duke of Wellington of a statue which he deserved so well and desired so warmly, in order to plant them about our public streets? The idea is not logical."

The scheme of the Manchester Art-Treasures Exhibition has become a solid reality. The munificent contributions volunteered by the Queen and Prince Albert from their private galleries seemed to have exercised an immediate influence on other distinguished Art-owners, and proffers of contributions from numerous sources have already been received. Almost every nobleman hitherto applied to has responded with prompt acquiescence, and many have placed their treasures at the disposal of the Executive Committee for the purpose of selection to be made by their Art-Secretary. The Earl of Carlisle has liberally tendered his magnificent works of Art from Castle Howard; and Mr. Baring will also contribute from his celebrated collection of ancient and modern works. The Dukes of Marlborough, Northumberland, Hamilton, Richmond, and Newcastle have responded to the applications made to them, and there seems really a fair chance of Manchester in 1857 affording a British Institution on an enormous scale. Having thus securely taken root, it is to be hoped that every care may be taken in its conduct to ensure the most perfect superiority in every respect. The Committee seem determined to guard against the smallest tendency to making the Exhibition a show-place for the sale of pictures. All offers of works for sale are promptly rejected; and all their applications for the loan of works of Art are made by appointed officers direct to the respective owners. If this course be pursued, and picture-dealers only employed when acting as the recognized agents of picture-owners, confidence will be ensured and the respectability of the undertaking maintained. The scheme of the Exhibition is now said to be extended to include the rarest engravings, so as to afford a history of the art from its commencement. A series of original drawings by the old masters, and especially those illustrative of the finished paintings in the same gallery, illuminated books and jewelry under glass cases, and as extensive a collection as possible of specimens of mediæval art grouped around them, are proposed. Rich furniture, hangings, and ancient armour will greatly add to the picturesque and habitable appearance of the various galleries. Modern artists, both living and deceased, oil and water-colour, are to be represented, and circulars have been issued as far as possible to invite co-operation and suggestions. Many ancient masters familiar to those who have studied the history of Art must of course be wanting. No specimens of their works exist at present in England; and one principal object of this Exhibition seems very properly to be to limit the collection to examples actually treasured in and belonging to England. Of Raphaels there are many examples in private hands, whilst our own National Gallery is notoriously poor in this respect, so that the Manchester Exhibition will afford a distinguished opportunity for an assemblage of these chiefest of all treasures: some the Committee appear to be already certain of. The principal owners of Raphaels in England that occur to us at the moment, not forgetting the Cartoons at Hampton Court, are Lord Ward, the Duke of Marlborough, Mr. Fuller Maitland, Lady Garvagh, Lord Lansdowne, Miss Burdett Coutts, Lord Cowper, Mr. Banks, Mr. Miles of Leigh Court, Mr. Munro, the Duke of Northumberland, and Mrs. Whyte of Barron Hill. The President of the Council of the Exhibition, Lord Ellesmere, himself possesses five Raphaels, three of which are of superb quality, so that there can be little doubt of the prince of modern painting being fairly represented. Of Raphael drawings Dr. Wellesey

and Prof. Johnson, at Oxford, possess superb specimens; the royal collection is also rich, especially in Raphaels and Da Vincis. The building destined to receive this accumulation of treasures is far advancing. The central arch of the east and principal end is already turned, and begins to show its effect at the end of the long line of Stretford Road, which leads two miles out of Manchester to the Exhibition. The façade of the building is composed at each end of variegated bricks, which will produce an agreeable effect by harmony and contrasts of colour; but the main design lengthwise is very simple and very ugly, consisting merely of three long parallel arches, covered with corrugated iron and provided with windows at the top. The length of the building when compared with what we are accustomed to think of after Hyde Park and Sydenham is comparatively small, being only about 700 feet from one end to the other; but it far exceeds that of Dublin in extent, and it may be also borne in mind that this is the first Exhibition building of the kind devoted exclusively to Art alone. The position of the city on the map of England is conveniently central, and with such a synodical object as is now contemplated no better locality could have been selected.

Seven castings in bronze are in progress at the royal foundry at Munich:—1. An equestrian statue of Washington, destined to form the centre of an immense monument to be erected in the State of Virginia, and which is to be surrounded by forty colossal statues of men who distinguished themselves in the War of Independence; 2. An equestrian statue of the King Maximilian the First of Bavaria, for Munich; 3. A statue of Wieland, for Weimar; 4. A group of Schiller and Goethe, for the same place; 5. An equestrian statue of Ferdinand the First, of the Two Sicilies, for Messina, destined to replace one which was destroyed by the revolutionists, and which also was cast at Munich; 6. An allegorical monument to the memory of the Fugger family, the chief of which are considered as the creators of manufacturing enterprise in Germany, for Augsburg; 7. A statue of King Louis the First of Bavaria, for Munich.

MUSIC AND THE DRAMA

HAYMARKET.—America appears destined to perform for the London stage what once our own provinces supplied—the duty of schooling a succession of stage-candidates into a degree of fitness for appearing on the metropolitan boards. Actors now matriculate in the United States, and exhibit their mature talents in English theatres: even California and Australia contribute their quota of *debutants*; and the adventurer of the colonies returns to demand, on the strength of a semi-foreign reputation, the suffrages of the mother-country. On Monday, Mr. Murdoch, having become celebrated beyond the Atlantic, tested his claims to be regarded as a leading actor in England; and for this purpose selected the part of *Mirabel*, in Farquhar's vivacious comedy of 'The Inconstant,' which has not been acted for twenty years. Old playgoers will recollect that this was one of Mr. Charles Kemble's great parts, and would judge Mr. Murdoch by a high standard. Judging by the unusually large audience, we may believe that the traditions of excellence, both in relation to play and player, have not yet become quite obsolete. The dialogue of the Farquhar comedy, which, sometimes coarse, is always racy, may also have attracted many readers of our old drama to hear it spoken by one who prided himself on speaking it well, and staked his chance of success on the fact. However this may be, we feel justified in stating distinctly that Mr. Murdoch does speak it well, and has personal qualifications for the class of character of which *Mirabel* is an example. We could desire more lightness and elasticity; but all the genuine qualifications requisite for such an assumption were satisfactorily illustrated by the new actor. The text was everywhere delivered with energy, emphasis, and point. Indeed, there was a revelling in the delivery of the various repartees on the part of the speaker, showing that he delighted in the intellectual play of the dialogue, and partook of

its enjoyment with the audience. No wonder, therefore, notwithstanding we missed the mercurial etheriality of the implied manners, Mr. Murdoch contrived to establish a sympathy with the pit and boxes, and achieved a decided success. There was, moreover, a manliness of tone about the drama itself that more than redeemed the licentiousness of the time of Charles the Second, in which the plot is cast. One scene in particular demands powers of a very high kind. The hero, being tempted into a bagnio, is stripped of everything valuable about him by bullies, who then prepare to accomplish his murder. But his lady-love, disguised as a page, brings in soldiers to his rescue, having been previously sent out by him "to fetch half-a-dozen bottles of red burgundy," a message which she rightly interprets. His coolness in hitting on the expedient, and so carrying it out as not to occasion suspicion,—the transition from one state of feeling to another, when assured of his returning safety,—and the manner in which he compels the restoration, one by one, of the articles of property of which he had been previously divested,—these different incidents and turns of a long-sustained scene were managed with admirable tact, truthfulness, and humour. Nor was the play ill-cast in other respects. Mrs. Fitzwilliam sustained the part of *Oriana* with singular skill and nice effect. Miss Talbot, in *Bizarre*, looked superb, and acted better than usual. Mr. Chippendale, in *Old Mirabel*, was excellent; and Mr. W. Farren, in *Durville*, took great care and pains to realize situations left by the dramatist to the actor's judgment. Altogether, these revivals at the Haymarket tend to give a healthier tone to the management, and certainly improve the style of the performers engaged in their representation. The company are manifestly benefiting much by the exercise, and the audience, to judge by our own sensations, are in no degree losers. An appeal is, at any rate, made to the understanding; and the spectator rises from having witnessed such a play with the conviction that he has been at least instructed,—a feeling which, by justifying the amusement, increases the final sense of satisfaction.

DRURY LANE.—A burlesque of 'Pizarro,' following scene by scene the play as performed and illustrated by Mr. Kean, was produced on Monday. It is the composition of Mr. Collins, who has not much troubled himself to make it sparkle with fun and parody, but seems to have been contented with permitting the scenes and situations "to speak for themselves," through the interpretation of such actors as Mr. and Mrs. Keeley, in *Pizarro* and *Rolla*, by whose aid the inherent dullness of the text is made absurd enough for laughter. By such means, a whimsical sort of impression was produced, and the audience, which was numerous, appeared satisfied. The burlesque was preceded by a revival of Mr. Knowles's touching drama of 'Love,' in which Mrs. Waller undertook the celebrated character of the *Countess*. This is a higher and more severe attempt than her previous parts, and called for more energy from the actress, besides requiring much more of art. The limits of Mrs. Waller's capacity prevent her from giving full development to the passion, and the total absence of points that distinguishes her style deprives her of opportunities of applause. The inferior characters, again, accordingly, rewarded the accessory performers with more success than befell the principal actress. The public on this occasion have decided in a negative manner, but their verdict is nevertheless sufficiently clear.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC GOSSIP.—The early autumn season in Paris has been marked by some promising first appearances, musical and theatrical. Two new actresses at the *Théâtre Odéon*, Mdlle. Léocadie and Mdlle. Jane Esler are highly commended. At the *Grand Opéra* Mdlle. Hamackers, a young lady from Louvain—remarkable for her pretty looks and pretty voice—has made her first appearance on any stage as the heroine in Signor Rossini's 'Guillaume Tell.' Of the appearance there of Madame Borghini-Mamo we may speak more in detail. The leading ladies at the Italian Opera during the coming

winter are to be Mesdames Alboni, Frezzolini, Fiorentini, and Mdlle. Piccolomini. It has been said that Madame Alboni is about to appear as *Semiramide*. As a piece of news for Londoners, we may advert to paragraphs in certain French journals, written from England, stating among other curious things that sundry of our audiences who have been disposed to look wistfully back to the triumphs of Madame Lind, have found compensation and consolation in the fascinations of Mdlle. Piccolomini!—Signor Mario is to be principal tenor at the Italian Opera: and among other artists engaged there, report makes favourable mention of Signor Soliero, whose voice, we believe, is also a tenor.

M. Thalberg is on his way to America, a second time,—this time meditating a voyage to the United States, where he intends, it is said, to perform on the *Orgue Alexandre*, or *Seraphine*.

The retirement from the opera-stage into married life of Mdlle. Joanna Wagner is among the events of the autumn. A German correspondent to an American paper asserts that the lady has during the past season sung for Mr. Lumley gratuitously,—to recompense him (it is added) for loss sustained by him in consequence of her former vacillations. This may be merely a report,—but it is only just to give it, seeing that she has somewhat suffered in the estimation of the English public, by the expression in former transactions of conditions and views of diametrically opposite quality.

"What ill-advised Frenchman," writes a Correspondent, "shall ever again dare to satirize us Londoners as unique in our appetite for monster performances?—even with such bills to be brought in against us as those of Mr. Benedict's concerts in former years, or of some *Alexandrine* folly at Exeter Hall, including forty pieces (every ballad of which was *encored*) and as many performers? Let such look to their own 'glass windows.' Having an evening to spare at Bordeaux, and not tempted to crowd myself with some thousand people into the night *train de plaisir*, which was to carry people down to Bayonne in readiness for a bull-fight presided over by the Emperor and Empress of France, I thought to pass it in the theatre:—that commodious and stately building which the inhabitants of the claret capital owe to the Duc de Richelieu—fit, not merely for the brilliant and busy town it adorns—but fit for any metropolis. I could write a letter in praise of the beauty of its interior, and of its luxurious accommodations—the highest price for a seat, look you! under four francs. I could have filled a sketch-book with heads of the female folk in the upper boxes—with their clear complexions, brown as berries, and their eyes as black as sloes,—set off by the picturesque head-gear of orange, crimson and scarlet kerchiefs they wore. But this would make any paragraph as long as the entertainment it is meant to immortalize,—an 'extraordinary representation,' given by Madame Montréal Lebrun, advertised as belonging to the *Grand Opéra* of Paris and the *Teatro San Carlo* of Naples. The programme of this comprised only a one-act comedy—three *ballet divertissements*—three acts from M. Halévy's long and serious 'La Reine de Chypre'—a new lyric monologue entitled 'Penelope's Dream'—the overture and a *scena* from 'Semiramide,' and a romance by M. Meyerbeer. A very small portion of the entertainment made me glad to exchange the gold and the glare and the gas-light of the theatre for the *Place Louis-Philippe*, and the striking night view down the Garonne, bristling with masts. Madame Lebrun's exhibition was truly bad,—a display of a tough, not altogether tuneless *mezzo-soprano* voice, without any flexibility, and steadily flat, and of counterfeited grandeur and breadth of declamation. To use the expression of the gentleman who, making an offer of marriage, was refused, Madame Lebrun was 'not appreciated.' I had some curiosity in regard to 'Penelope's Dream,' remembering its composer as the gentleman who wrought himself up into such a fever of loyalty for Louis Philippe at the Beethoven Festival at Bonn, and who became so instantaneously solicitous to write a *Cantata* in praise of the Democratic and Social Republic. 'Penelope's Dream'

satisfied me that M. — was not so wholly unjustifiable in the line taken by him as steady persons might have fancied:—that his *forte* may be politics and courtiership, but, assuredly, is not music. Anything poorer in art than fourth-rate French serious musical composition, it would not be easy to imagine. But I had compensation for this unsatisfactory performance, in music of totally different quality. A morning or two later, I was stopped in 'the Tournay' (as they call the *Place*, for brevity's sake) by almost the best street-duets ever heard. The instruments were, a Basque (or should it be Béarnais?) bag-pipe, and a short oboe, with a loud, poignant tone, perfectly in tune. Its droning companion, too, was far less false than the majority of creatures of its rustic tribe. The players, a couple of oldish men, with visages as brown as cocoa-nuts, played cleverly together, in time and tune, and with obvious relish. What they played was in most cases a sort of *parave*, or slow minuet, followed by the inevitable *gavotte*. The melodies were regular, though with a sort of hill-wildness, and not, so far as I could recognize, tunes written for other uses, imperfectly rendered,—save one. This was a new edition of 'Le Carnaval,' with a heterodox second part, which entirely (if the figure may be allowed) took the air away from the lagoon and set it among the mountains, and furnished as good an example of the extent to which the character of a melody may be entirely changed by the introduction of new phrases or intervals as an analyst of melody—or a recorder of associations—could desire."

MISCELLANEA

The Late Dr. Buckland.—A Correspondent desires us to add the following note to our obituary of Dr. Buckland:—"His geological fame is generally known, but his merits as Dean of Westminster are less known, though deserving of the highest praise. When he was appointed to that important post which imposes on its holder not only the duties of the Abbey and the Chapter, but that of the guardian of the College, he (on accession to office) found it in a state requiring much alteration and improvement. To his exertions are said to be due—1st. The cleansing and regulation of the dormitory. 2nd. The establishment of a good dinner for all the foundation scholars at a proper hour well attended. 3rd. A sick house for the reception of invalids, under the conduct of a good matron. 4th. A school under the dormitory as a convenient place of study, under the supervision of one of the masters; and also a school for the choristers. 5th. He reduced considerably the expenses of the scholars on the foundation. He may therefore be said to have left the school in a much better condition than he found it. The enlargement of the sittings in the Abbey, and various improvements there were much indebted to his indefatigable exertions; fulfilling his practical duties as a Dean of Westminster with as great zeal and earnestness as he did that of a Professor of Geology.

Evening Classes, Crosby Hall.—On Tuesday evening a *Soirée* was held at the above institution, in aid of the funds of the Evening Classes. A Report was read by the Rev. Richard Whittington, which showed the great and growing advantages the young men of London reap by their connexion with the Evening Classes. The Rev. Dr. Booth, the Chairman of the Society of Arts, bore testimony to the merit of the young men of the Evening Classes, who passed a searching examination at the Society of Arts, carrying off, as the Doctor expressed it, "the lion's share of the prizes." We learn that the classes are not self-supporting; the experiment of raising the subscriptions was decided upon at a late meeting. The Lord Mayor confessed that, until that evening, he was a stranger to the merits of the institution; yet Crosby Hall is educating nearly a thousand young men in all that is useful, elevating, and ennobling.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—W.—T. A.—J. C. F.—S. C. M.—G. F. P.—P. T.—Memnon—W. T.—H. F. D.—M. A. O.—J. S.—Received.

Ferrata, P. 1171, col. 1, l. 43, for "Maine," read *marine*; l. 64, for "Chenoncau," read *Chenoncaus*; col. 2, l. 136, for "molested," read *severed*.

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Sept. 16, 1856.

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